REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,131.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
For Annum	52	For Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.	P.
First insertion	5	0	
Second do.	2	8	
Third do.	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6	As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	„	„
Third and succeeding	2½	„	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1	0
Each succeeding lines	„	0-8	As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

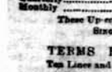
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th February 1875, at 4 p.m.

Leaves BOMBAY	March.	Leaves Galle	March.
„ Carwar	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	8	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Calcutta	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Beypore	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Cochin	19
„ Alleppy	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
„ Tuticorin	7		
„ Colombo	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by these Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

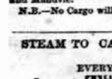
The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turvey, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1875, at 4 p.m.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leave BUSREH	March 1875.
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Jask	13	„ Linga	31
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bunder Abbas April.	3
„ Linga	16	„ Jask	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Gwadur	6
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st March 1875, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S.S. BUSHEER, 720 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1875, at 4 p.m. She will call at

Barnee.	Malwan.
Bussa.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherree.	Goa Panjim) and
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Vizzidroog.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doney, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder :—

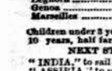
Barnee.	Vingorla.
Bussa.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class £22	2nd Class £15	3rd Class £4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Bedding and Wines Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"TYRSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PEYFONTAIS, 1,681 Tons Register, to sail about 5th March.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 180 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 35 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HINDOO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously lodged by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2569	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.	
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2132	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messagen, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

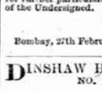
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,999 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

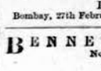
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons about	27th	Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	„	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „



THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

ON MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 o'c., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazar, on account and at the risk of Shet Dumuiseey Premjee and by order of the Mortgagee Thaker Tripoli Gopejee—

10 Shares in The New Dhurmuicy Poojabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a PATTIMARI at Cooli Bunder.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Cooly Bunder, by order of Mr. Ramjee Heerjee, and on account and risk of Wargee Meghjee.

A Pattimar named Lucklumi, registered (cowl) No. 3871, Tonnage 845 tons, or candies 320 with sails, tackles, and &c., lying as the Pattimar is in working order and is understood to as I will.

Deposit, 25 per cent. at the time of sale. The highest bidder will be ordered as purchaser who will have to get the boat transferred on his name at his expense within eight days from the day of sale, when also the balance of purchase money will have to be paid.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Mahim near Portuguese Chapel, by order of the Mortgagees Bhikha Aku, Cooverbai Akku, Lukhma Akku and Huckma Raja and on account and risk of Mr. Mingool Dass.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd prox. at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing built thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort, fronting on the northside of the said public footpath in the subdistrict of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 134 and bounded on the east partly by the Towle property of the east to Saint Mitchel Church, on the west by the house of Khoja Yeerjee Nasji, on the north by the house of Pillar Francis DeMello, and partly by the said vacant ground of the east to Saint Mitchel Church, and on the south by the public footpath, and the house of Louis Pereira, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Mingool Dass.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the room of the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Articles, and Shop Goods of Messrs. Osman Allarukia and Co. in the Godown in Hummum Street, Fort, where Soundy's Emporium of Novelties was lately opened.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., & the day following, at one o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are requested to sell by Public Auction, at the Millinery, Fancy and the over-took shop goods of Messrs. Osoman Allarukia and Co., the same comprises, pieces of Silk Velvets, silk Satins, French Lisenes, Flower Curtain Nets, Window Curtains, Counterpanes, white Dories, Dimities, and Furni ure, Chintz, Chintz Borders Muslins, Gunjeefrock ,English Carpets, Turkish Towels Colored border Silk Handkerchieves, Carpet Bags, Alpacens, Black Cloths, Velvet Pile Table Covers, Ladies' Dresses, Parasols, Walking Sticks, Scarfs, Collars, Needles, Boots, Stockings, Night Caps, Gloves, Hair Pins, Brushes, Needle Cases, Crochet Pins, Powder Puffs, Bonnets, Belts, Pocket; Games, Saddles, Whips, Kerosine Hanging lamps, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A powerful Grey Persian Horse, about 14·2 high.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class semi-grand Piano by "Erard," a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, a fast-trotting Chesnut Brougham Horse, choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Pi no, Brough-m, Horse, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert service, best plated ware , such as cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, butter cooler, biscuit box, waiter, table and chamber c nlestick, Linen, &c., handsome French polished blackwood furniture such as set of dining in 2 pieces for 14 persons, a set of camp, ditto in 2 pieces, side board, American dining room chairs, teapoys, handsomly carved circular pier and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, cleopatra couches handsome centres, ott-man o nas of velos, and 2 easy chairs, La y's dressing carpet, hall's drawing room carpet with b rder, a first class mahogany semi-grand piano by "E ard" Tucke's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, first-rate chronometer in gilt frames, handsome English iron pa ste four posts bedstands, dressing and washing tables, toilet and shevel glasses, dorkas and spring mattress, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of ferns, and ch ice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham by "Thorn," with a powerful bay Arab brougham horse and harness complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Instruments, &c.

On 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction.

A Yacht Sylli together with her 4 Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Plants, at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, the abovementioned place the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware &c., &c. The property of Captain C. Thornhill B. A.

The full particulars given hereafter. No Catalogues.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard, Piano, &c., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard, Piano, &c., the pr perty of J. G. Smith, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Gallowa, aged 5, off height 14 hands, sound.

Bombay, 27th February 1875 BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st March at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings 9 lbs 45 in.
16 Cases white Ground Prints
7 Cases Grey Dhotics.
To close account—
About 8 dozen best Champagne, A H Brownings.
About 10 dozen best Sherry Gimmarenas.
An Invoice of American clock Tudor with and without alarm

SALE OF TIMBER belonging to the Estate of the late Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Hajee Vullee Hajee Noor Mahomed, the son, and Rookiabai the daughter, of the abovementioned deceased (the former having been authorised by Mr W E Hart, the Commissioner appointed by the Court with the consent of all the parties interested in the above Estate to sell the property belonging to the Estate and in his possession) the undermentioned moveable property belonging to the above Estate, viz :—

A quantity of Teak Rafter and sundry small timber.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian s.s. INDIA, Captain Donano, will sail as above on the 1st March 1875, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STATIONERY.

DOBB'S KIDD'S Creamlaid "BARONIAL" Note Paper, of FINEST MAKE, and most PLEASANT SURFACE.

Paper per 5 quire packet		Sizes	Envelopes Square per 100
Rs. 2	12 ..... "Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	Rs. 2 0
„ 2	4 ..... "Post Octavo"	7 „ 4½ in.	„ 2 0
„ 1	12 ..... "Albert"	6½ „ 4½ in.	„ 1 8
„ 1	8 ..... "Queen"	5½ „ 3½ in.	„ 1 6
„ 1	4 ..... "Quarto"	letter size	„ 2 8

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

ON MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 o'c., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazar, on account and at the risk of Shet Dumuiseey Premjee and by order of the Mortgagee Thaker Tripoli Gopejee—

10 Shares in The New Dhurmuicy Poojabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a PATTIMARI at Cooli Bunder.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Cooly Bunder, by order of Mr. Ramjee Heerjee, and on account and risk of Wargee Meghjee.

A Pattimar named Lucklumi, registered (cowl) No. 3871, Tonnage 845 tons, or candies 320 with sails, tackles, and &c., lying as the Pattimar is in working order and is understood to as I will.

Deposit, 25 per cent. at the time of sale. The highest bidder will be ordered as purchaser who will have to get the boat transferred on his name at his expense within eight days from the day of sale, when also the balance of purchase money will have to be paid.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Mahim near Portuguese Chapel, by order of the Mortgagees Bhikha Aku, Cooverbai Akku, Lukhma Akku and Huckma Raja and on account and risk of Mr. Mingool Dass.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd prox. at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing built thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort, fronting on the northside of the said public footpath in the subdistrict of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 134 and bounded on the east partly by the Towle property of the east to Saint Mitchel Church, on the west by the house of Khoja Yeerjee Nasji, on the north by the house of Pillar Francis DeMello, and partly by the said vacant ground of the east to Saint Mitchel Church, and on the south by the public footpath, and the house of Louis Pereira, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Mingool Dass.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the room of the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Articles, and Shop Goods of Messrs. Osoman Allarukia and Co. in the Godown in Hummum Street, Fort, where Soundy's Emporium of Novelties was lately opened.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., & the day following, at one o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are requested to sell by Public Auction, at the Millinery, Fancy and the over-took shop goods of Messrs. Osoman Allarukia and Co., the same comprises, pieces of Silk Velvets, silk Satins, French Lisenes, Flower Curtain Nets, Window Curtains, Counterpanes, white Dories, Dimities, and Furni ure, Chintz, Chintz Borders Muslins, Gunjeefrock ,English Carpets, Turkish Towels Colored border Silk Handkerchieves, Carpet Bags, Alpacens, Black Cloths, Velvet Pile Table Covers, Ladies' Dresses, Parasols, Walking Sticks, Scarfs, Collars, Needles, Boots, Stockings, Night Caps, Gloves, Hair Pins, Brushes, Needle Cases, Crochet Pins, Powder Puffs, Bonnets, Belts, Pocket; Games, Saddles, Whips, Kerosine Hanging lamps, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A powerful Grey Persian Horse, about 14·2 high.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class semi-grand Piano by "Erard," a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, a fast-trotting Chesnut Brougham Horse, choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Pi no, Brough-m, Horse, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert service, best plated ware , such as cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, butter cooler, biscuit box, waiter, table and chamber c nlestick, Linen, &c., handsome French polished blackwood furniture such as set of dining in 2 pieces for 14 persons, a set of camp, ditto in 2 pieces, side board, American dining room chairs, teapoys, handsomly carved circular pier and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, cleopatra couches handsome centres, ott-man o nas of velos, and 2 easy chairs, La y's dressing carpet, hall's drawing room carpet with b rder, a first class mahogany semi-grand piano by "E ard" Tucke's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, first-rate chronometer in gilt frames, handsome English iron pa ste four posts bedstands, dressing and washing tables, toilet and shevel glasses, dorkas and spring mattress, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of ferns, and ch ice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham by "Thorn," with a powerful bay Arab brougham horse and harness complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Instruments, &c.

On 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction.

A Yacht Sylli together with her 4 Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Plants, at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, the abovementioned place the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware &c., &c. The property of Captain C. Thornhill B. A.

The full particulars given hereafter. No Catalogues.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard, Piano, &c., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard, Piano, &c., the pr perty of J. G. Smith, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Galloway, aged 5, off height 14 hands, sound.

Bombay, 27th February 1875 BENNETT & Co.

THACKER VINING & CO.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Kinglake's Crimea—Inkerman volume to arrive by next mail	Rs.	13 12
Maine's Early History of Institutions		7 8
Hart Russel's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813—1873		10 0
Gervinus Shakespeare Commentaries		8 12
Mausels Gnastic Heresies of 1st and 2nd Centuries		6 1
Camerons Manual of Hygiene		6 1½
Braun's Curative Effects of Baths and Waters		11 4
Calgo Secrary, 1875		20 4
Dod's Peerage, 1875		6 12
Naval S ience, Vol 3		7 12
Adam's History of Japan, Vol 2		13 4
Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th Edition Vol 1		18 12
Irvine's Commentaries on Mechanics, *Sixth edition*		2 4
Lewin's Law of Trusts		18 0
Beautiful pictures by British Artists		13 4
Taylors' Sailing Directions, East Indies		23 12
Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture *New edition*		31 4
Life of the Prince Consort Vol 1		11 4
Frost on Curve Tracing		7 8
Jones and Sievekings Pathological Anatomy *New edition*		10 0
Book of Scottish Songs		3 4
Ballads		3 4
Adcock's Gentlemen's Pocket Book		3 12
Tennysons Princess New Cabinet edition		1 8
Blandfords Physical Geography of India		1 8
Wesles Engineers Pocke Book, 1875		3 12
British Journal of Photography Almanac 1875		2 4
Rasmussen's without end		3 4
By and Bye		4 14
Telegraphic Journal Volume 2		6 12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning 2 V		55 0
Farrar's Life of Christ 10th edition 2 V		13 4
Gallaud's Progress in Science		8 12
Southeck's Saskatchewan		11 4
Lubbock's British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects		3 0
The Bishop of Bombay's recent charge		0 8
Anthropological Notes and Queries		3 4
Brown's Gardening Land. *Second edition*		4 12
Timb's English Eccentrics and Eccentricities		4 12
Cavendish on Round Games at Cards		1 0
Pharmacographia—a History of Drugs		11 4
Whitney's Oriental Linguist		2 8
Waring's Bazaar Medicines		2 8
Masson's Three Devils—Milton's, Luthers' and Goethe's		3 4
Little Folks' Picture Gallery		3 4
More Puniana		3 12
The Harbour Bar. 2 vols. A Novel		13 4
Milton with Martin's plates. Morocco		20 0
Charles Lamb's Complete Works		4 12
Livingstone's Last Journals, 2 Vols		17 8
Govind Sumanta or the History of a Bengal Ryot, by Rev. Lal Behari Dey, 2 Vols.		16 4
Spencer's Therapeutic Means for the Relief of Pains		5 8
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction		9 8
Masson's Edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 3 Vols		6 0
Sedgwick's Methods of Ethics		8 12
Forsyth's Highlands of Central India, cheaper edition		6 12
Brook's Sermons, 2nd Series		4 4
MacGregor's Cruises of the Rob Roy		4 12
Tyrwhitt a Our Sketching Club—Letters and Studies on Landscape Art		4 12
Buchanan's Forces which carry on the Circulation of the Blood		3 4
Sarah Coleridge's Memoir		4 12
Schiller's Essays		2 4
Chaucer's Selections from Chaucer. "Clarendon Press"		3 0
Bastian's Origin of Life		4 4
Horton's Diseases of Tropical Climates and their Treatment		7 12
Hartwig's Aerial World		13 4
Monsters of the Deep—Curio-ities of Ocean Life		3 4
Macemore's English Grammar, 3 vols		22 8
Spottiswood's Polarization of Light		2 4
Malcolm ; by G Macdonald. 3 vols		20 0
Proctor's Transit of Venus		5 8
Murchison on Functional Derangement of the Liver		3 4
Masson's Life of Chatterton		3 4
Popular Science Review, Vol. 13		7 8
Dicken's Tale of Two Cities, Household Edition		2 4
Boutell's English Heraldry		2 4
Karr's Tour Round my Garden		4 12
Jardine's Elements of Psychology of Cognition		4 12
Pindar's Odes, Translated by Myers		18 12
Elly's Pictures. 13 Engravings. 4to		13 4
Percy Fitzgerald

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 26TH FEBRUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, sales 18,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive being unchanged. This morning, with what may be termed moderate receipts at the American ports, the market opens steady, probable sales 15,000 bales. New York prices unaltered. The American figures to date are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Thursday's receipts	12,000	14,000	12,000
" Exports to U. K.	9,000	9,000	14,000
Six days' receipts	66,000	87,000	88,000
" Exports to U. K.	52,000	59,000	58,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,887,000	3,636,000	2,607,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,183,000	1,104,000	1,100,000

General Produce of all kinds was whithout change yesterday, and Reater's weekly quotations for metals were also unaltered.

The Bank of England return shows a material improvement during the week; the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 41⅛ to 43¼ per cent. while the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is quoted at 3½ to 4 as against 4 per cent. a week ago.

Consols this morning are still given at 93, French Rentes at 102½, an improvement of ⅛, Bar Silver at 57⅞d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange has shown increased firmness again to-day and rates are 1/32d. higher all round. The amount of paper offering is still comparatively moderate, but rates coming firmer from Calcutta, and the demand for remittance being small, the banks have been able to establish the advance. With the close of February shipments, however, we shall probably see a lull in cotton exports for a time and if no outside influence intervenes, there is accordingly no reason to look for the advance being carried very far. We qoute to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 1 6/16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s 10⅛.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s 10 7/16d.	"
Documents 3 do.	... 1s. 10 15/32d.	"

On Calcutta a considerable business has been done in demand paper at 5/16 discount, but 60 days' sight is unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak at our quotations say Fours Rs. 102½ to ¾; Fours and a half Rs. 103⅜ to ⅝; Fives and a half Rs. 109⅛.

The SHARE market to-day has been very dull, but values are unchanged with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Co.'s scrip which is slightly lower.

COTTON has lost the excitement of yesterday, and in most qualities a decline of Rs. 2 per candy may be quoted. The unduly high price ruling for Ginned Broach has brought out a number of sellers, but February delivery being now pretty well covered there are few buyers even at the decline. Akote has been offering at Rs. 199, Mowa at Rs. 198, and a small parcel of New Veraval found a buyer at an outside rate. Yesterday's Receipts were 12,138 bales making 51,726 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged. By ready steamers £2 5 to £2 6 3 is still the quotation, and £2 7 6 forward loading. Sailing vessels are difficult to load £2 7 6 having been done to-day for iron vessels.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but unaltered. Importers are still fairly firm in their demands but buyers decline to operate to any extent unless tempted by a concession in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi value p.s.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	9½ p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Eastern Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	251	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	116
63,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219	5 p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243
.....	£20	13	14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£7	6	7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	31	13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£18	9	5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	221

LAND COMPANIES.

4,250	5,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co..... 1,575
7,200	180	all	...	Feere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 135
1,750	4,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land 1,250
4,000	1,400	all	12 p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited 180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	2/	10/	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	200 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
1,000	50	all	4 p.a.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
600	500	200	12 p.ct.	Lombardy Hall Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	53	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	400	all	12 p.ct.	Rencher & Co	390
2,500	200	all	40 ns	Wigan Patent Slip Co....	47

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 20th February 1875.

Open, 1,276¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,24,068	0	0
Merchandize	4,87,220	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,192	8	0
Bath Trains	600	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,13,076	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,176¼ miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,89,879	12	7
Increase Rs.....	23,246	11	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship INDIA, 1,185 tons, Captain H S. Meidell, will sail to-day in ballast for Diamond Island.

THE BARQUE MAURICE, 269 tons, Captain M. C. Coatre, will sail to-day for Bordeaux via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PHŒNIX, 141 tons, Captain T. Jones, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avery, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with H. M.'s Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee— Mrs. McDermaid, and servant. For Bagdad—Captain W. Dawing and servant. For Persian Gulf—Mr. J. C. Bain. For different ports.—sixty-two deck passengers.

THE S.S. HUTT-N, 1,528 tons, Captain W. Hodges, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta (February 14th), with the following cargo :—29,487 bags rice, 6 cases silk piece goods, 7 packages preserve, 5,557 packages gunnies, 38 cases arrowroot, 31 packages cordage, 23 cases gum, 12 bags sagoo, 18 bags pepper, 10 bags annie seed, 2 cases sundries, 1 cask tobacco, 25 bags dry ginger, 2 cases false pearls, 18 cases mordzering, 3 cases lac, 736 bags sugar, 51 slabs tin, 125 bundles jute, 88 packages twine, 3 packages wearing apparals, 12 cases tea, 405 pieces ticktimber, and 2 cases castor oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearn Hobart and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S.S. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will sail on the 1st March 1875 at 10 A.M. with the following passengers—For Genoa.—Miss Hoffmann, Mrs. Corbett 2 children and one European nurse, Major General G. F. and Mrs. Sealey, Mrs. Morse, one child and one ayah, Captain and Mrs. Gregson and one child, Revd. F. J. & Mrs. Scott and 3 children, Miss Lemming, Mr. E. Barber, Mr. Didier, Mrs. Rewlins, 3 children and one ayah, Mr. H.C. Reyell and Mr. Edward Delaney. For Leghorn—Mr. Fiori and 2 friends. For Naples.—Captain W. E. and Miss Gowan.—For Suez.—Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Moultrie and 2 children and one female servant. For Aden—One native Sepoy and his wife.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Hutton(s).....	Hodges	Calcutta, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Penang (s)	Avery	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Ethex (s).....	Jones	Coast & Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship India, Meide 1, to Diamond Island.

Barque Maurice, Coatre, to Bordeaux via Cochin &c.

The Steamer India to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
22	Africa (s)..... Hutheson	Bombay, Jany 31.
	Riversdale ..... Maples	London, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

22	Queen of Australia..	.....
	Edair Athel.....	.....
	Mary Anne	.....
	Dhibban	.....

MADRAS.

Feb.		
22	Mecca (s).....	Bimeon.
	Lascar	Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM LONDON.

Calednian, s, 25 kegs salamoniac, Juttoojee Jewaj.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Maurice, 10 cases vermecath, 20 boxes fruits in juice, and 50 case prans, Nowrojee Ardeshir & sons.

Indus, s, 5 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir & Sons. 103 cases liquors, Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Bolwalla. 200 cases brandy, 25 cases creme de rose, 24 cases dentzig, and 50 cases liquors, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.

Asia, s, 325 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Company.

Arabia, s, 50 cases brandy, C Bouneviaille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barengaria, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co, 100 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co, 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.

Amelia, s, 35 bales hemp, Lalljee Nusserwanjee, 250 bales hemp, and 312½ cwts galls, Nuthoo Soondersee, 143 cwts galls, 8 cwts shuyekai, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee, 4 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co, 3 cases shawls, Tuls edass Monordass, 128 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co, 30 bales wool, Jewraz Dunjee, 1 bale cotton, Wallace & Co, 500 bales cotton, Halli Brothers, 100 bales Nuthoo Soondersee 700 bales cotton, Forbes & Co, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

Propontis, s, 300 bales cotton, G C Bushby & Co, 1,200 cwts linseed, Nurree Khuttow, 200 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co.

Palm, s, 62 bales hemp, Campbell Mitchell & Co, 225 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co, 9 bales skins, W Nicol & Co, 10 bales hides, Mahamedjee Adamjee, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co, 66 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber & Co.

Bengal, s, 10 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow, 1 case shawls, Rogers & Co, 250 cwts rose flower, Finley Scott & Co, 500 bags cotton, Halli Brothers.

Egbert, s, 200 bales cotton, Kuoop & Co; 300 bales cotton, Stern Hobart & Co; 23 bales wool, & 61 bales cotton, Mcolpe Jaitha & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Muthoomadass.

Paterson, s, 91 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 30 bales wool, Nemraj Nurotum.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 5 cases fishmaw, Alladin Baboo; 36 cases fishmaw, Ludhabhoy Kuskee; 1 cwt ivory, Nuthoomull Motichund.

Hannah Law, 1,760 cwts nigerseed S Tyebjee & Co.

Louisa, 3,750 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia, s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chandas, 3,000 bales cotton, W Nic l & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 173 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 500 cwts linseed Thakurzee Khetsee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 2,100 c ts, zingerlly seed, Valkart Brothers.

Indis, s, 10 bags wheat, A C Dady & Co; 3694 cwts caffee, E Spinner & Co; 2 3 cwts zingerlly seed, A Trading & Co; 15 cwts pepper, E Spinner & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Fordinand, 99 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

GENERAL Sir Hope Grant's condition causes great anxiety to his many friends. *Dr.* Quain has been in constant attendance. The alarming reports which have been in circulation are, we trust, without foundation.

BREVET Major East is to vacate his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General in India from the date of the departure of the 41st Regiment for England. This will be the last disturbance of the arrangements established by the reliefs of the season 1874-75. Colonel East has held his appointment ever since June 1868.

AN early *Gazette* will announce the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, the head of the Transport Department attached to the Delhi Expedition, to the rank of Colonel in the Army Colonel Baigrie only obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in February last, and has not yet been twenty years in the Service; but few men have proved themselves more valuable when hard work has had to be performed.

BREVET Major W. Henry, Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been given the Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the death of Major Sweeny. Major Henry served in the Eastern campaign 1854-55-56, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman; sortie of October 26; siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal). He obtained his commission May 5, 1854; was gazetted Captain, November 16, 1855; and Brevet Major, January 21, 1872.

WOULD Lieutenant-Colonel MAXWELL tell us how to make the Staff Corps in India "a real Staff Corps?" He suggests that such an operation might be effected either by the operation of time in the absorption of its redundant and foreign elements, or by some such immediate remedy. Right'y constituted, it is calculated to prove a valuable machanism for the varied and ever-changing necessities of Indian Service. But the exigencies of the Service will not allow time to do its work, and "the absorption of redundant and foreign elements" is often resisted by those elements with immense vigour. We do not know that there is much force in the remark from a military point of view that "Indian Officers in civil employ have so often rendered invaluable service—witness Lawrence, Edwardes, Nicholson, Daly, Lake, Hodson, and many more. If Nicholson had not been a soldier he could not have been summoned from his civil charge to storm the breach of Delhi. Had Lawrence not been a military man, he could not have assumed the command at Lucknow and inspired its heroic defence." We do not mean to depreciate Nicholson or Lawrence (*vac de nitrent*), but Colonel Maxwell knows well their civil service did not improve their military capacity.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Holland, Colonel, Bombay Commissary Genl, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 24.

Lechmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to join, from —

Fox, Captain Bengal 11th Hussars, on Med Cert, from Umballa.

Rawline, Lieut Col, Bengal 1st Goorkha Regt L I, on leave, from Dhurumsala.

FEBRUARY 25.

Briggs, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Agra.

Sparrow, Surg Major, Madras 89th Regt, on Med Cert, from Bangalore.

Hill, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.

Logan, Captain, Bengal 7th Regt N I on furlough, from Jullundhar.

FEBRUARY 26.

Gowan, Captain, Bengal General List, on furlough, from Abbottabad Harara,

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Cross, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Department, from Med Cert, to Sehore.

Cave, Colonel, Bengal 24th Regt N I from furlough; to Jhansi.

Holland, Colonel, Bombay Commissary General, on duty, to Coona.

Yaldwyn, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from Med Cert, to Edwardsbad.

Allen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Agra.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Bolaram.

Major, Surgeon, Madras 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secundabad

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office,

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

The Comr-in-Chief directs it to be notified, that the next Quarterly Examination in Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese, will be held on Monday the 26th April The Officers wishing to be examined for the Higher Standard, and for Certificates, of High Proficiency, &c, are to send in their applications so that they shall reach the Adjt-Genl's Office, Fort St George, on or before 15th April proximo.

The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—

Wellington, 24th Jany, 1875—Capt R C Pigott, 44th Foot.

Cannanore, 20th Jany, 1875—Sergt C C Wilson, 1st Bat, 23rd L I.

Thayetmyo, 25th Jany, 1875—Serj Wheeler, 67th Foot.

Bangalore, 30th Jany, 1875—Pay-Sergts Chippen T Connor, Serjt Smith, Privr J Burgoyne, and H Atkinson, Hussars.

Bangoon, 25th Jany, 1875—Staff Serjt F Riley and Master Armourer C A Chambers.

With reference to G O C C 26th June and 25th Sept. 1874, pages 192 and 233, Capt John Stevenson and M C Seton, H M's 12th and 69th Regts respectively, are directed to proceed to England in charge of invalids, &c, from the Madras Presidency under orders for embarkation at Bombay on the Troop-ship "Crocodile," on the 28th March.

2 Capt Stevenson and Seton, will proceed in charge of the above Invalids from Madras to Dr lalee.

3 All the men's discharge documents are to be disposed of as ordered in G O C C 26th Nov 1874.

The services of Lieut J R S O Hewitt, No 5-5th Royal Artillery (temporarily employed on famine duty in Bengal, having been replaced at the disposal of His Ex the Comr-in-Chief in G O G No 88, dated 8th Feby 1875, that Officer will rejoin his Battery at Secundebad.

Surgn-Major J S Conyn, M D, Surg T Kingston, M D, A Kirwan and C C H Smyth, M D, expected from England by H M's Troopship supplantes, to Medical charge 1-21st Fusiliers, d d 107th Regt, 3-6-un ersbad, gone at duty, Trou circle—To travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Transfers.

Surgn Major C Cooper, M D, from 5th Regt N I, to 2nd Regt L C vice Surgn-Major W A Smith vacated

Surgn Major J M Donnelly, M D, now attached 1st Regt L C, to 7th Regt N I, not to continue with the Cav.

Surg F H Brenkinsop, from attached 5th Regt N I, to 5th Regt N I.

Surg P H Benson, from d d Genl Hospital, Madras, to d d Lying-in-Hosp Madras.

Surg W J Chadlon, from d d 45th Regt, to d d 1-21st Fusiliers. To join on arrival of the Corps at Rangoon.

Orders Confirmed.

4th January 1875—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Div, directing Col H le G Bruce, Royal Horse Art, to assume command of Bangalore vice Cadell, appointed to the command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

11th January 1875—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Div dir cting Col H le G Bruce, Royal Horse Art, to assume command of Bangalore vice Cadell, appointed to the command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

21st January 1875—By the Officer Comdg Northern District, appointing Col E H Bomfield, 7th N I, to the command of the garrison of Viragapatam and Waltair, during the absence of Brigd-Genl Cooke, on a tour of inspection; Capt W G Wroe hon, Quart rmaster, 7th N I, as Station Staff Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut Col D Standen, Brig Major, on duty with the Brig-Genl—With effect from the 21st January 1875.

3rd February 1875—By the Comd 19th Regt N I, appointing Capt J A Richmond, 1st Wing Substitern, to officiate as Quartermaster, without prejudice to his other duties, from this date, vice Capt and Adjt E Austin, relieved.

Leave of absence.

21st Foot—Capt J B Jackson, 1st Bat, to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation at Bombay—By the overland route, early troopship.

Royal Art—Quarter-Master T Gibson 5th Brig, to England, by an early troopship, to appear before a Medical Board—Until to do duty with troops.

Furlough to England.

Government has sanctioned a furlough, to England, on medical certificate, for one year, for Schoolmaster D King, attached to the Royal Art School, Saint Thomas' Mount.

Surg J L O'Keefe, from Mysore Div to Presidency Div.

Furlough to Europe.

Col A W Ritherdon, 2nd in Comd 22nd N I, to Offg Comd 7th N I—Vice Blomfield, on furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Col E N Norton Wing Officer 22nd N I, to Offg 2nd in Comd and W O 22nd N I—Vice Blomfield on furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Col H H C G Warrington Inf, to Offg Wing Officer 22nd N I—Vice Blomfield, on furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Col W H H Godfrey, Wing Officer 35th N I to Offg in Comd and W O 35 h N I—From date of Col West's departure.

Major Hyderbhai Staff Corps to Offg Wing Officer 35th N I—From date of Col West's departure.

Col W Rutherford, Inf, to general duty, Madras.

Capt W M Dickinson, Adjt 1st N I, from on promotion to ge eral duty, Secunderabad.

Major H F Dakeyne, from general duty, Trichinopoly, to general duty, Bangalore.

Orders Confirmed.

1st February 1875.—By the Officer Comg 107th Regt, appointing Major T F Harrison, Capt G L Smith and C P Chambers, to compose a Committee of Paymasters to meet at Fort St George, to act as Paymaster to the Regt, on the responsibility of the Committee vice Paymaster Moore, transferred to the 7th Foot.

9th February 1875—By the Officer Comg Malabar and Canara, appointing Col F M Colvile, C B, 43rd L I, to the command of the Garrison of Cannanore, during the absence of Brig-Gen T A Cadell, on a tour of inspection and Lieut Col E G Campbell, 25th N I, as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Cap Cottingham, Brig-Major, on duty with the Brig-Genl.

Leave of absence

British Medical Service—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comg in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Surgn J A Clery M D, from the 8th January to the 8th March 1875.

Staff Corps—Col E H Bomfield, Comd 7th N I, for one month, from 15th February 1875, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS "TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'BRIAN—February 25th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. J. M. O'Brian, of a son.

DEATH.

PUDWAL—February 25th, Thursday, of Phisis, at his residence Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Lane, House No. 71, Dongree, Pensioned Havildar Mr Pandurang Bapoojee Pudwal, of the Ordnance Department, aged 54 years, the beloved Father of Dr. Cancha Pandurang Pudwal, Physician to H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porebunder, deeply regretted by relatives and friends. English and Vernacular papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG.—February 11th, at Pooree, the wife of J. S. Armstrong, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOUBERT—MELVILL—February 16th, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, Punjab, by the Rev. R. Wade, assisted by the Rev. B. Brunesson, Charles Henry Joubert, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S., Jullundur.

DEATH.

SCOTT.—February 18th, at Calcutta, No 27, Bow Bazar Street, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Constantine Scott, Hotelkeeper, from typhus fever,—aged 32 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Friends, please accept this intimation.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received an anonymous communication about some alleged disturbances at night in a particular part of the Fort. We should be glad if the writer would au henticate his statements.

The Spectator.—Your "philosophy of the Bunder and Band Stand" is not very deep. You offer "to take the liberty of discussing on a future occasion" send as much philosophy as you can, but at the same time send your name and address.

Sylvicola.—Your letter is no answer to the statements made by "Drax" in his letter on "how trees assist cultivation," and which was published three weeks ago. You have raised objections without giving sound reasons for making them.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

QUIETLY, unobstrusively, and without sound of trumpet, a work is rapidly approaching completion that stands foremost amongst the improvements of this Port. On Thursday last, the gates of the first Wet Dock constructed in Bombay, those of the Sassoon Dock, were hung, and should nothing extraordinary occur to mar progress, in the course of six or seven weeks this Dock will be available for shipping. It certainly says something for private enterprise that this important scheme has been matured and, at the same time, those who observe the progress of events will not be slow to condemn the Government for their laxity in the matter of providing accommodation for the shipping of the most important harbour in the East.

The construction of this Dock was first contemplated after the negociations for a pier had failed, in consequence of the Government persisting in the demand for "Bunder fees" on all things landed at such pier.

The Dock was, in the first instance, designed for vessels drawing 15 feet of water only, as the official returns of the day then showed that nearly one fourth of the entire trade of Bombay was carried on by vessels aggregating 104,527 tons register, and averaging less than 15 feet draft of water. Including both inward and outward cargoes this would represent a trade of about 270,000 tons per annum.

After considerable progress had been made in the construction of the Dock, as first designed, attention was drawn to the fact that steamships, via the Suez Canal, were changing the course of trade in Bombay and, in consideration of the size, and water-draft of the vessels now employed in this trade it was deemed advisable to make certain alterations, to meet the altered circumstances, and so to render the Dock available for a much larger portion of that trade than had been, at first, contemplated. It was, therefore, decided to deepen it, adding three feet to the depth originally determined on.

The Dock has now 18 feet on the *sill* at high-water, neap-tides, and, it should be remembered, that, when first commenced, the designers had computed that half the trade of Bombay aggregating then roughly, say, 280,448 tons register was carried in vessels averaging much below that draft and supposing that these vessels or a large proportion of them, should desire to make use of the Dock it would still be unable to accommodate throughout, the year, more than one-third of them.

Convenient is it, (or those who "sit at home at ease," to find fault with the works and conceptions of those who do the other thing, that some captious persons are found who maintain that the work, as it at present stands, is incomplete and, in a measure, useless. They say it should have been made capable of receiving vessels drawing 24 feet and, no doubt, if such were the case, the proprietors would reap more immediate advantage. They have, however, with unflagging energy and, in the face of mighty obstacles, brought their work to the verge of completion, and we hope soon to be able to announce the docking of the first ship.

Messrs. Sassoon and Co. stand foremost, among those to whom Bombay is indebted for improvements, and the work now under notice is by no means the least of those which they have executed.

The Dock measures 632 feet in length, with a breadth at one end of 261 feet and 181 at the other (this difference is due to the entrance channel). The entrance gates measure 40 feet in the clear. The depth of water over the lock-sill is as under :—

	ft.	inc.
High water neap tides	18	4
High water spring tides	21	4
Highest high-water	23	4

The area is 3 and 2/5 acres and the length of wharfage is 1,630 feet which will afford outside berths to 5 vessels of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons.

To return to what we have above observed respecting the suggestions of outsiders, as to increasing the capacity of the Dock, we will quote the remarks of Mr. Ford, C. E., who conceived and has carried out this important work. He says :—

"Even now, some advocate that this dock should "have been made to take in the largest vessels "entering the harbour, of say 24 feet draft, and "that the width of the gates should have been "increased to 50 feet. Were the work a "Government, such an argument might apply, "or even, if the additional dimensions would "ensure greater receipts; such a rule might apply, "but a private firm to expend several lacs of "rupees for the convenience of a class of vessels "that might seldom make use of their dock is "unreasonable; especially when it is considered "that it would involve a longer channel that "might require annual dredging; whereas now "the Channel is only about 350 feet from the "outer wall to the depth of water necessary to take a vessel over the sill, and to "some extent under the control of the scum from "the sluices which can be applied at low water "spring tides when a surplus can be retained "in the dock for that purpose."

The bottom of the Dock is solid rock and about 15 feet on an average has been excavated therefrom. Mr. Bulcher, the Superintendent of Messrs. Sassoon's yard at Colaba, who has been of no small assistance to Mr. Ford in carrying out this important work, tells us that he has calculated (and, if correct, the fact is an interesting one) that the stone excavated from this Dock measures 41,47,200 solid cubic feet, and that it would build a wall 6 feet high 2 feet in width, and making the usual allowance for mortar which of course adds considerably to the contents, 66⅔ miles in length. This will give some idea of the work which has been carried out by private enterprise while the Government is still pondering on the subject of docks, and if the latest information to hand be correct has, after some 30 or 40 years deliberation, determined that a dock is not required at all.

The importance of this creation of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. cannot, we think, be over-rated, and it is, so to speak, pregnant of the future of Bombay. Such enterprise deserves encouragement and success, and it is to be hoped that they will ensure a good harvest.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have facilitated to their utmost the construction of a siding which is now being laid along the wharves and they have entered into arrangements for the interchange of goods to and from their stations up-country. Negotiations are also in course with the G. I. P. Railway Company which are not yet completed.

As regards the ground belonging to Messrs. Sassoon and Co. in close proximity to the Dock, there are already numerous godowns erected on it and a cotton press belonging to the Sassoon Press Company, and other godowns are now being constructed on the most perfect fireproof principles for one of the largest and most influential firms. There are also a row of native dwellings of a superior description, to supply accommodation to those engaged on the works which forms a sort of bazaar. The Sanitary arrangements have all been carefully considered with a view to prevent the fouling of the Dock or of the foreshore and, although the simplest plan would be to construct a sewer to discharge below low-water it has been decided to adopt the system of removing everything to a distance, as is now done, by carts.

It may be interesting to know that the Dock was almost entirely excavated in rock about 15 feet deep and all this immense excavation was under mean sea level. The bottom of the Dock is now dry, and is 8 feet under low water spring-tides, and 24 feet under high-water springs. It is, therefore, now undergoing a most severe test. When completed the pressure of water will be in the opposite direction to what it is now and will never exceed 14 feet.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE question whether the Tramway should be removed from Abdool Raymon Street has been raised by some of the householders in that street, who have addressed a petition to the Town Council on the subject, but without effect as the Government have alone the power to interfere in the matter. So far the petitioners have gained nothing. As a good deal of interest is naturally felt in the discussion, we publish in another column to-day the reply that Mr. Kittredge, the Managing Director of the Tramway Company, has addressed to the Secretary to the Town Council, and to which we alluded the other day. The Tramway is apparently destined to be the cause of some important changes in the management of the traffic of the chief streets in Bombay, and not too soon. Abdool Raymon Street has long wanted the practical application of useful measures of reform as to the placing of goods in the highway and of a variety of obstacles to passengers. The Tramway has made these obstructions more obvious than they were before, and the removal of them has now become indispensably needful. Whilst on this subject we might notice the habit so common as well as elsewhere in Bombay of placing goods on the footpaths at all times of the day with the most complete indifference to the comfort of passengers. Bales of goods, casks of beer, boxes of all sizes and shapes are occasionally filling up portions of the pavement in Elphinstone Circle and the immediate neighbourhood, causing temporary obstructions. The Fort is not alone remarkable for the prevalence of this custom, in the whole of Bombay it is equally adopted; and if the Tramway should teach the owners of goods that there is a place for everything and that everything should be in its place then the Tramway ought to remain where it is, and its extension would confer additional blessings on the majority of the inhabitants of this busy city.

THE engagement of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine to defend the Gaekwar of Baroda has caused, the English papers remark, "quite a flutter of excitement in professional circles." Whether the professional circles at home are looking forward to the opening of a new field in India, when native Princes scatter their cash with profusion equal to that Malharrao would certainly do if he had the chance, and consequently as affording a good opportunity for coming out here to gather up the spoil and return home with it as soon as possible, or whether the great army of the briefless are rejoicing at the departure of so great an absorber of fees as Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has for years been at home, does not appear to be very clearly defined. Both motives are attributed, and it may, therefore, be presumed that "the flutter of excitement" has its origin, and owes its existence to the equal distribution of them both "in professional circles." Astonishment is expressed at the dimensions of the retaining fee, the largest on record, the learned Serjeant has been paid, and the question has arisen whether a judge's salary of five thousand a year is large enough when a distinguished member of the Bar can obtain double that sum for one case alone. Mr. Hawkins declined to come for less than three lacs (£30,000). Had Mr. Anstey been alive more economical arrangements might have been made by Malharrao's legal advisers, and that stream of gold from Baroda which has well-nigh swollen into a deep torrent would have been stayed at its source, and have been merely a pleasantly ripling brook. The Government of India has, however, contrived to control the overflow of Baroda wealth, and though the gains are still considerable the excitement among the lesser lights of the Bar in London may be confined to picking up some of the fees, and dividing amongst them the spoil at home which but for Malharrao's arrest, would have added to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's resources there. The Bombay Bar is perhaps enduring a few pangs of disappointment at the course of events, but it is well understood here that the present is only a temporary excitement, at the end of which the condition of things in general will probably subside into the old groove, whilst "the flutter of excitement" at home will remain "in professional circles" there for a little time longer.

THE way in which companies are got up in London, and innocent men are eased of their money is amply exhibited in the case in the Court of Queen's Bench in London against Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., Admiral Sir John Hay, and one or two others, Directors of the Canadian Oil Works Corporation (Limited). A shareholder in this company has filed an action against these gentlemen, as Directors of this company, to recover damages for fraudulent representations contained in the prospectus issued by them, in consequence of which he was induced to take shares and bonds to the amount of £2,699. The object it was intended to work existed in Canada in the patroleum district there, but the value of them was greatly exaggerated. Their real value was concealed, but two men, Longbottom and Edevain, proceeded to London to try what could be done there in the formation of a company to work the property. Longbottom represented their value at £489,000 and appears to have succeeded in getting Mr. Eastwick and his co directors to give their names to the Company. The chairman, Sir John Hay, was to receive £1,500 a year, and the other Directors were also to be remunerated. Somewarning seems to have been given of the real character of the adventure and also of Longbottom, but no attention seems to have been paid to the warning. Mr. Eastwick, with a son of Sir John Hay, who is an Engineer, and Longbottom, left London for Canada to inspect the property. When they got there they found great difficulties thrown in their way, and they spent only a short time inspecting the wells, the bank of oil were locked, and great reluctance was shown in permitting experiments to be made. Notwithstanding the Directors' confidence was not shaken. Further allottments of shares were made, and a telegram was sent home to the Directors to send £80,000 for part payment of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 26TH FEBRUARY.

The Gaekwar was not present in Court to-day. The Ayah's husband Abdoola was cross-examined, and her letter writer's evidence and Colonel Phayre's butler's was taken in the morning.

In the afternoon the Court was exceedingly crowded, it being known that Colonel Phayre would be examined.

An important statement was made by the Ayah's letter writer a peon in the Bombay Post Office, that besides the letters produced from the Ayah to her husband, he wrote previously another letter from Bombay for her enclosing a note addressed to the Gaekwar. He remembered that in this note the Ayah asked the Gaekwar to send money for her expenses, and told the Maharaja not to be apprehensive as she had made inquiries about him at a dinner given at the Governor's.

The Ayah was recalled and acknowledged that she had sent a letter to be delivered to the Maharaja.

Abdoola was recalled by the Chief Justice, and said he got a letter with enclosure, but had not time to deliver it, as he was going to Mahableshwar, so returned it to the Ayah.

Pedro, Colonel Phayre's butler, deposed to having received fifty rupees from Salim, but denied having ever gone to the palace though Salim had pressed him to go.

The following is Colonel Phayre's evidence in full, given with great clearness and readiness :—

Colonel Phayre was examined by the Advocate-General, and on being sworn deposed—My name is Robert Phayre. I am a Colonel in the Bombay Army and a Companion of the Bath and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. I arrived at Baroda first on the 18th March 1873. It was the custom of His Highness to visit me officially at the Residency twice every week, that is on Mondays and Thursdays. After the Commission he used to visit me accompanied by Govindrao Mama or Rao Saheb Bapoobhai, and after we came back from Nowsaree he came alone. Sometimes one and sometimes the other accompanied him. He used to be attended by outriders or sowars. By sight I knew the outriders or sowars who always attended His Highness. When Yeshwuntrao was present in Baroda he accompanied His Highness. Another was Madharao Kali. The third was the Arab sowar Salim. There was also a son of Yeshwuntrao. I had frequent opportunities of seeing these men with His Highness. They were his habitual attendants in Nowsaree as well as in Baroda. My private office in the Residency was in a building detached from the main block of the Residency. My private office was in charge of Govind Baloo, Hamal, whose particular duty it was to see that water and so forth were placed all right in the room. I used to dress in the office room. I used to go in the early morning for a walk or a ride and on return it was my habit to take a glass of sherbet prepared from pummelows. It was the duty of one of the house servants, Abdoola, generally, to prepare this sherbet for me. Abdoola is a Cholidar. It was generally placed for me on the washhand-stand in my private office. The washhand-stand was in the far corner of the room to the right front as you entered. The washhand-stand was in such a position that it could be easily seen from the verandah when the door was opened. Previous to 9th November last year, I had been ailing one way or another from about the middle of September. I remember particularly that about the time of the Gunputee festival I was suffering just as if I had a bad cold in the head, and I had a bad boil on my forehead at that time.

After this boil I had slight fever; at one time my eyes watered a good deal and I had a feeling of fullness in the head. I tried to account for this in various ways. I used to sleep out at night and I thought I had caught malarious fever and I thought that perhaps this was the cause. I had puzzled myself about the circumstance and tried to account for it in the way I have mentioned, when I also began to wonder whether the pummelow sherbet was made with proper pummelows. It would be about the end of September or the beginning of October that I began to wonder at this. I remember Govindrao Rory, on the 6th of November I went to an adoption ceremony at his house. I think I arrived at his house about five o'clock in the afternoon. On the morning of that day I did not take the whole of the sherbet. I took a sip or two of it and threw the rest away. On that day I did not feel at all well. I was writing a good deal with Mr. Beevey, and about the middle of the day I felt a fullness in the head such as I had previously experienced and sleepiness. During the day I went into an arm chair when Mr. Beevey was away, and slept heavily for about half and hour or three quarters of an hour. This was not a usual thing for me to do unless I felt very tired. On the morning of Saturday the 7th I took a little of the sherbet just the same as before. In the course of the day I felt very much the same symptoms as I felt on the previous day, great fullness in the head and unfitness for work. I think I was a little worse on this day. I did not call in the Doctor. Dr. Seward had spoken to me some time before about not looking well and I said it might be fever. On the 9th November I left the house a little before six in the morning and returned at five minutes to seven. As I was coming up the approach to the Residency from the compound, Rowjee came along the verandah and made me two or three salaams. It was unusual for him to come and meet me in that manner. Generally at that early hour no one was present. I did not see anybody else about except Rowjee, who came out that morning to meet me and then went back again. When I went into the office room the pummelow sherbet was placed on the washhand-stand, and to the right hand corner from me as I approached it. As far as I can recollect the tumbler was near the basin and was in such a position as to be visible from the verandah if the door were open. I also would be visible from the verandah as I walked to the washhand-stand. On that morning I went up to the washhand-stand; took the tumbler of sherbet in my hand and took two or three sips. I placed the tumbler again on the washhand-stand, and then went to the writing table to write a letter which I wished to despatch by the mail that morning. I wrote for about twenty minutes or half an hour an then felt a sudden squeamishness as if I was about to be sick, the thought occurred to me all at once. It must be the sherbet which has always disagreed with me, and I got up and went to the washhand table, took the tumbler in my hand, and tried to throw away its contents in order that I might not be tempted to drink it. The window through which I pitched the sherbet opens on a chunam verandah, which is rather wide and then comes the grass of the compound, as I was replacing the tumbler on the washhand-stand, I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom and a part that was then pouring down the side of the tumbler. I held up the tumbler and looked at it, and the thought occurred at once to my mind that it was poison, and from that moment in my mind all my previous sensations and illnesses were accounted for. When I saw the dark sediment in the tumbler, I put the tumbler down and wrote a note to Dr. Seward, that would be about half past seven or five and twenty minutes to eight. I could not say to whom I gave the note, but called out and somebody took it and I hold the person, whoever he was, to take it to the Doctor. Until Dr. Seward's arrival I sat waiting for him. I felt a sort of dizziness in my head as if my head were going round slightly. It might have been half an hour or three quarters of an hour before Dr. Seward came. On his coming to me I made over the tumbler and the remains of the sherbet in it to him with a request that he would analyse it and report to me about it. I described my symptoms to Dr. Seward. He might have remained with me for about ten minutes. He took away the liquid, and I told him to conceal the tumbler and not let anybody see it as I was not sure that it was poison. After Dr. Seward had gone I went and dressed so as to be ready for the Maharaja. This was the day of his usual visit.

The Maharaja came about half past nine I think, his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the remains of the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward, I had not mentioned my suspicions of poisoning to any one but Dr. Seward, when the Maharaja came I went out to receive him as usual and led him into the drawing-room and he sat down. I asked after his Highness' health and he said he had not been very well, that there was a good deal of fever about and that he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats usual at that time (the Dewalle). He also mentioned that he had had a slight head ache and pain in his stomach but that he was better now. The interview was not a long one, and when I got into the verandah to escort His Highness to his carriage there was Yeshwuntrao with the usual tray of Dewalee sweetmeats and His Highness pointed out to me the particular kind of sweetmeats which he considered had disagreed with him. I then took leave of His Highness and went back to my room. After breakfast I wrote to Dr. Seward.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Colonel Jervis, said that after the 1st of April all Majors of the Royal Artillery serving in India will receive Indian pay; and that all officers of the British Army in India will be entitled to British pay of their substantive rank, their claim to Indian allowance will be entirely dependent on the Government of India.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 25TH FEB.

The Assembly have adopted by 436 votes against 262, a Bill organising the Public powers. This implies a recognition of the Republic. Marshal MacMahon nominates the Councillors of State, and M. Buffet is forming a cabinet.

A note in the Official Journal declares that Marshal MacMahon is resolved to uphold Conservative principles.

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
Exchange on India	1-9⅛ to 1-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,812,500.	Inc.	£ 437,500.
Bills discounted	£18,187,500.	Dec.	£ 625,000.
Bullion	£21,062,500.	Inc.	£ 187,500.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was expected in Calcutta on Tuesday night.

His Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in Darbar on Tuesday forenoon. The usual ceremonies there observed.

On and after Monday next the time for posting letters for Calcutta will be changed to 3-30 P.M. and after packet letter to 4.30 P.M. The Calcutta train will leave every day at 6 P.M. instead of 10-30 A.M.

We, *Englishman*, hear, on good authority, that Mr. Chennell, who was surveying near Captain Badgeley's party in the Naga country, and about whom some apprehensions were entertained, is safe and has proceeded to Debrugarh.

If the *Indian Charivari* has nothing else to recommend it, which we by no means pretend to say, it has certainly an Artist. Caro who after the style of *Vanity Fair*, does the cartoons, is undoubtedly a genius. His last effort, (most happy in its way,) that of the Begum of Bhopal is most striking. Any one who will take the trouble to call at Messrs. Bernard Read's establishment can see the portrait of Her Highness, and we think will admit that the likeness in the *Charivari* is very good.

The *Triester Zeitung* of the 26th January says, that by order of the Empress of Austria the Master of the Hand Gondolier of the Court Stables has sent to Lady Dudley a magnificent Four-in-hand equipped in every respect according to Hungarian style. The carriage, horses, harnoss, &c., are all of the very best description. The horses, which are real beauties, are from the Imperial and Royal Stud at Lipizeza, near Trieste. This regal present has already reached its destination and will serve as a model for Englishmen (who are inordinately fond of novelty, notwithstanding what foreigners may think of their phlegmatism,) of a *Drag* which may be worth imitation.

With reference to the rumour published by us the other day, says the Lahore paper, regarding the Indus Valley line, and its rumoured transfer to the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, we have by this mail received intimation which places the matter beyond doubt. We hear that the India Office has definitely declined to change the agency by which the line is now being constructed, and consequently the work will be completed what it will have begun. The report in question originated in an India Office rumour, which was brought out to this country, and promulgated by two officers of the Engineering staff of the Indus Valley line, who have recently returned from leave. It is not unlikely that the S. P. & D. Railway will have the working of the line, an arrangement which would be most advisable.

The next centre of attraction in this country will be Delhi. The forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to that famous city is likely to cause a very serious rise in the rent of houses. At present Rs. 80 a month has ceased to represent the value of houses, the rent is already reckoned by the day, and may possibly be Rs. 80 a day in place of the former rate of Rs. 80 a month. The Durbar that is to be held will be for the leading Chiefs of Rajpootana, and the North-West Provinces. A large number of English officers will be required to accompany these Chiefs so that about two-thirds of the Civil officers in the Punjab will be present at Delhi. Under these circumstances Delhi is likely to be much crowded, and those who are anxious to be present should lose no time in finding accommodation beforehand.

We are not often indebted to the Allahabad paper for anything in the shape of compliment but he has acknowledged that the Bombay Press has done something in respect of the Baroda Enquiry ! He says :—Special Correspondents have adduced as a proof of the lamentable backwardness of Baroda, the fact that it does not possess a single newspaper. This want, however, has been in a measure supplied by our two Bombay contemporaries, who have magnanimously come forward with a daily sheet or supplement for the enlightenment of the Baroda folk, —price two annas. This new sheet, published in English and Guzerati both, will be composed of the *verbatim* reports of the speeches of Counsel, and of the examination of witnesses during the Gaekwar's trial, which was begun on Tuesday last. The *Times of India's* and *Bombay Gazette's* vernacular supplements, printed on the spot, may be the forerunner of a new infliction, in the form of a Baroda native press.

The Railway Servants' Amalgamated Society appears to be doing some good, the *Englishman* thinks, in an unostentatious way in finding situations for men who are often dismissed from their employment on railways in India through no fault of their own. We are informed that one of their rules is that professional loafers will not be either recognised or assisted. By a system of registration adopted, parties requiring workmen can apply to the General Secretary, who receives and registers all names sent to him of parties out of employment, whether members or non-members, connected with the railway or other services. Copies of testimonials are retained And when a situation is procured, and should the person appointed not have the means to reach his new post, a loan is granted from this fund. The charge for registration of names of non-members is one rupee. By this means a great many railway men have secured employment; and some few posts outside the railway have also been obtained by those who registered their names and forwarded testimonials.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 23rd inst. :—"The danger of a collision in the East produced by the Podgoritza affair has been dispelled almost as rapidly as it arose, and the only life that has been sacrificed in the process is that of a Vienna speculator who was ruined by the fall on the exchange and then committed suicide. In other respects the affair has had no evil consequences, although a Berlin letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* warns Austria that she must not attempt to enter upon an independent policy in Eastern affairs, and that her only chance of salvation is to follow the course prescribed from Berlin and St. Petersburg. This letter is couched in the true semi-official phraseology and might at first sight almost be taken for a lecture to Count Andrassy from Prince Bismarck; but the readers of the *Gazette* will recognize the style as that of the famous letter in the same paper which produced such a sensation at the time of the journey of the Emperor of Austria to St. Petersburg, and which was afterwards officially disavowed at Berlin. In the present case any such disavowal would be superfluous, as it has been amply proved that the peaceful settlement of the Podgoritza affair was entirely due to the harmony which exists between the three Imperial powers."

The following notices and appointments appear in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 5th :—

Downing Street, February 4, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for erecting the Fiji Islands into a separate Colony, to be called the "Colony of Fiji;" and for providing for the Government thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M. G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Fiji.

Foreign Office, January 13, 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Drummond Hay, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Charles F. Tremlett, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon.

Foreign Office, January 16, 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Michael Jones, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabreez, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Kingdom of Norway, to reside at Christiania.

Foreign Office, January 18, 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel John Pigott Nixon, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Frank Wooldridge, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cayenne, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Cayenne.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Charles George Guy Perceval, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Port Said, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Port Said.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Michell, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at St. Petersburg, to be Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Augustus Cohen, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Surinam, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Surinam.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 31st ultimo, published in the *Eastern Budget*, says :—"The present state of the Suez Canal is far from satisfactory. The canal is neither completed nor in good repair, and if matters are left as they are at present it will become useless in a few years. It is broad enough to accommodate three steamers abreast, but its depth is so variable that one ship only can pass through it at a time. When a vessel comes from Suez, the ships coming from Europe must wait till she has passed, and if a ship gets aground on the sand, the whole communication is stopped until it is set afloat again. This of course causes great injury to trade, and complaints are frequent. The chief cause of the evil is the want of money. The English, who own the canal more than any other nation, have long been thinking of getting the canal into their own hands. But a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders is necessary in order to change the management, and as the Viceroy is the possessor of one-third of the shares, he has practically the casting vote. It is true that one-third of the shares are also in the possession of Englishmen; but the attempts which have been made to induce the Viceroy to dispose of his shares have hitherto been fruitless. The Khedive evidently fears that England will become too powerful on the canal, and, therefore, prefers the *status quo*. As for M. de Lesseps, he considers the canal as useless to Constantinople about the canaldues, and his finances are becoming worse every day. The cost of the maintenance of the canal and the dredging works is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs a year, while his total receipts this year, have only amounted to 20,000,000 francs, and it is very uncertain whether they will be made to attained at that figure. Merchants here are unanimously of opinion that something must be done to prevent this useful work from being ruined, and that M. de Lesseps should either be allowed greater freedom of action or be given an opportunity of selling the shares to a new company."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 21ST FEBRUARY.

WATER SUPPLY.

I told you in one of my former letters that the Mulleer water scheme was knocked on the head on account of a strong protest by that influential body—the local Chamber of Commerce, while it was admitted on all hands that the work was indispensable, the only objection to it being urged on the score of the increased taxation which it would necessitate. I learn that Mr. Strachan, our Municipal Secretary and Surveyor is devising ways and means for giving us our much needed water supply without adding one pie to the present schedule of taxes. He proposes to spend on the works the reserve fund amounting to about Rs. 185,000 during the first year and about Rs. 40,000 more which would be the nett revenue of that year, and to take off a good round sum from the estimates for the annual expenditure on public works, such as new roads, buildings, &c., which could conveniently be delayed till the finances of the Municipality could afford it. This saving together with the nett revenue for the year would necessitate a much smaller loan from Government. The work would be extended to a space of three years. During the first year, as I said above, the reserve fund, the nett revenue for that year, and the instalments for the allotment for public works would just suffice to go on with the works without necessitating a loan from Government. During the second year a loan of about five lakhs of rupees would be required. An investment of about Rs. 7,00,000 during the third year could be met from the annual nett revenue. During the third year a further loan of rupees seven lakhs would be required, after which the works would be completed. They are estimated to cost fourteen lakhs in all. When once the supply is obtained, the Municipality will be in a better position to repay the loans, as it will earn a great deal of money in the shape of water rates from the public, besides the monthly contribution of Rs. 4,000 from Government. The roads and other works kept in abeyance for the three years during which the water works would be under construction could then be gone on with. We have already been provided by the Municipality with all necessary public works. We have the fish markets built in a good locality in excellent style. We have also our kaffila-serai, a large square space encircled all round with rows of godowns and buildings of two storeys, and beautifully arched over, sufficient to draw forth the admiration of the Beloochees and Afghans who daily pour forth their goods within its spacious precints. Mr. Strachan deserves credit for the way in which he has managed to make both ends meet. While on this subject I may mention that it is asserted by some that the Mulleer water induces fever on account of the bed of the river being covered with coriander and other plants. Whatever effects these may have on the water on the surface, I cannot conceive what effect they could possibly have on the water of a *puckt* built well, some thirty feet deep. Moreover these weeds could easily be rooted out. I believe some water from the Mulleer was sent as a sample to the Government Chemical Analyser at Bombay, and he pronounced it to be perfectly wholesome. It is therefore to be hoped that no further time will be lost in carrying out this important project for the supply of "the most vital necessary of life," as stated by one of your town councillors the other day in connection with the subject of the Bombay water supply.

JUSTICE IN THE SCINDE RAILWAY LOCO. DEPARTMENT.

An engine driver in the employ of the Scinde Railway Company at Kurrachee was dismissed the other day for coming with his engine an hour after time. It appears that he was ten years in the service of the company and always conducted his duties most satisfactorily. He was not allowed a fair, or in fact any trial whatever as to the cause of this delay, which he is quite prepared to prove, was through no fault of his. Treatment of old servants in this off hand style will act as a great deterrent to the efficiency of the railway service, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Newnham, the popular and energetic Deputy Agent of the Company in Kurrachee, will thoroughly sift the matter.

THE NEW LAW REPORT ACT.

Notwithstanding a few objections on the part of certain and sundry judges and Law Reporters, the new Law Report Act is a great blessing to the public, and a relief to many a Mofussil Judge who is often at his wit's end to reconcile conflicting judgments of one court with another. Besides this, many local matters and circulars and decisions on local laws on the Calcutta and Madras side are of no use whatsoever to us. This multitude of reports and surplus matter will be dispensed with, and a short, useful and handy report substituted instead. The sooner the new Act comes into force, the better for all concerned.

CAPTAIN HUMFREY VERSUS THE S. P. AND D. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The case of Captain Humfrey *versus* the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company is going on day after day in the District Court of Kurrachee. Captain Edwards, who at one time served the Company for about ten years, was examined at considerable length, after which a number of other experienced nautical men were examined, amongst whom, was Captain Taunton, Lloyd's Surveyor at Kurrachee, and Manager of the Landing and Shipping Company. There appears to be a consensus of opinion that the Company in leaving the hatchway open and unprotected was guilty of gross and culpable negligence. It is whispered about in certain circles, that the Company is not well advised in contesting the plaintiff's claim. The case is causing a considerable amount of interest in the station. A number of military officers and the leading European merchants in the place throng the Court during its continuance. I ought to mention that medical testimony has also been taken on behalf of the plaintiff, as to the extent of injury sustained by him.

THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR &c.

There is plenty of business doing in our harbour just now. While one vessel is loading with the narrow gauge rails for Rangoon, another is unloading the rails and other iron work for the broad gauge line. The men are busy day and night unloading the rails and loading them into trucks at the railway station at Keamaree. It is said that 75 miles of railway from Kotree to Lukkee near Sehwan will be laid before the close of the year. The s. s. Remus is fast loading with rapeseed for Marseilles, principally consigned by Messrs. Fleming and Co., and Finlay and Co. The ship Peter Denny is likewise loading with rapeseed for London, principally consigned by Messrs. Fleming and Co. The s.s. Nio left for Genoa on the 17th instant laden with rapeseed consigned by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. There are nearly a dozen vessels in the harbour just now. The ships Dorothy and Empress are expected daily, besides three other vessels with the Indus Valley State Railway materials.

THEATRICALS.

We are having no end of Theatricals just now. The principal feature which lends so much attraction to them, is that they are performed by the officers and ladies of the station. The last performance was the celebrated comedy "Used up" and the farce "Bamboozling." The house was so full that even in that accommodating building—the NapierBarrack theatre house, some people had a difficulty in procuring seats. Dr. Greig took the principal part in the performance, and sustained it so well, that to use Kurrascheeites he was a perfect substitute for the original actor of the part, Charles Mathews. He was quite at home in the character of Sir Charles Coldstream, the used up man of the world, who thinks everything and everybody a bore till he meets quiet Mary Warzel and takes to bacon and cabbage. Mrs. Tyndall, in the character of Mary, acquitted herself creditably. Mrs. Alsen as Lady Clutterbuck performed well, and Captain Kelly, as Ironbrace the Blacksmith, brought down the house, and astonished the audience by his facility in crawling through trap-doors. The old English farmer Wurzel, in the person of Mr. Molineux was played in his usual effective style.

The farce "Bamboozling" convulsed the house with roars of laughter. The play goers of Kurrachee say, that it is the best amateur performance that they have witnessed on these boards for many years. We hope the officers and ladies will again enliven the station with another performance.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Mohurrum in Kurrachee passed off quietly. There is nothing unusual to note about it. A number of Parvares, Purdasees, and Madrasees take part in the tomfooleries attendant on these occasion. They seriously obstruct the public thoroughfares, besides disturbing one in his sleep. No offence can possibly be given to the respectable portion of the Mahomedan community, if these non-believers in the True Prophet were put down with a firm hand.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB 24TH.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay having visited Sattara and Kollapore, holding confirmations and Sunday services at each station, arrived on Thursday at Belgaum. He is expected to hold a confirmation here on Friday 26th instant, and to preach in each Church on Sunday next. His Lordship will not visit Dharwar, but returns shortly to the Presidency, so at least I am informed. Amongst many other changes of the staff at this station, I may be allowed to mention the great loss we have sustained in the transfer of Lieut. Col. Phelps, of the Commissariat Department, the spirited leader of the musical society in the place, and of Capt. Burgess, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Secretary to the Library and Gymkhana, pleasant and affable towards inferiors as well as equals, and unexceptionable as an energetic servant of Government. We want more of that mixture of *Bon Homie* with application to office duties, which characterises the worthy Gunner Captain.

It is generally believed that some changes will occur also in the ecclesiastical staff, which, whilst they remove from the scene the Rev. H. H. Pace will not, it is hoped, deprive the station of the services of the respected Fort Chaplain. The new Battery C, 4 Brigade, from England and Major Carey are expected to reach this from Vingorla on 1st March. Brigadier Gen. Kirby will then hold a general review of the Garrison, and finish his inspection in the Camp. He has already returned from a tour of inspection at Dharwar and Kollapore.

THE BAND OF THE BORDERERS.

A further sum of thirty rupees has been added to the subscriptions already received on account of the testimonial to the Band of the Borderers. The total in hand now amounts to Rs. 102, and this fact argues well for the addition of other sums, which will no doubt soon follow. A number of small subscriptions will soon make up a respectable total.

THE AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

We have spoken so loudly in praise of Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe's entertainment that we almost fear noticing them further, as persons might think that some motive of individual interest might exist. We will chance a further statement, however and tell the public that the large cases of their work, which have been given away during the past week, have drawn considerable houses. They exhibit again this evening, and also give a special entertainment in the afternoon (as before) for the benefit of families, and the Parsee community, at all events, will be interested in hearing that it will be under the special patronage of Mrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, who alone has taken 50 tickets for the afternoon exhibition.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A Fire broke out on Thursday night in the stables of Jamsetjee Camsjee, which are situated in Jamhool Waddy and Kalbadaive road. The exact origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is believed to have been caused by the carelessness of a ghorawalla who was cooking his food in the stable. Immediately on an alarm being raised, a number of men from the Sailor's Home proceeded to the spot and rendered most valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire. Constable's Gough, Beecher, Idgram and Macquire and Inspector Austin were also in attendence.

Several men removed the carriages, some sheep and other things which were in the stable, and then mounting the roof, assisted in suppressing the conflagration. The fire engines and a party of sepoys came to the spot, but their services were not required as, on their arrival, the fire was almost completely exhausted. The entire roof of the Jamhool Waddy portion of the stables was destroyed, and considerable injury done to the premises. Had the fire not been put out in time, the results might have been serious as the neighbouring houses are all old and inflammable as touchwood.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ'S ENTERTAINMENT

On Thursday evening last at the Town Hall, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read gave the first of their entertainments. Those who have witnessed the performances in London of Mr. and Mrs. German Read will understand at once the description of entertainment that is now to be seen at the Town Hall. The programme commenced with Malladine's Operetta of the Ring and the Keeper in which some pretty songs were sung. Mrs. D'Arcy Read is an agreeable actress and she has a pleasing voice. The second performance is called a reminiscence of Sheridan Knowles "the Cousins," an amusing love scene on which Ovid's "Art of Love" is shown to be not always a good instruction in the way to express the tender emotions. After an interval of ten minutes a light performance followed including two negro songs and an imitation of "De Bones" quite a new feature, as remarked in the programme in Christy Ministreley. The Servantgalism of the period, concluded the evenings amusement. The London Servant, the Lancashire Lass, and the Irish Girl characters equally well sustained by Mrs. D'Arcy whilst her husband was placed in the position of the Master of the house unexpectedly called upon to engage a servant, gave an amusing termination to a cheap and agreeable entertainment at which doubtless many will take the opportunity of being present. The Hall was moderately filled with people, but the audience was appreciative, and gave both performers a good reception.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Third Sunday in Lent, 28th February.

7-30 A.M.—Plain celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd Luke Rivington on the parable of the Prodigeal Son.
The offertory as usual.

HIGH COURT.—27TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.)

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Fletcher and Skipsey.

376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Fletcher and Skipsey Act V of 1865.

502-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roojee v Henry Gamble Official Assignee of Anandrao Damodhur—M H Khan.

104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee B v Cur etjee Hormusjee B—Hease Cleveland and Leewarner

441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bamonjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M H Bathlojee.

118-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow—No appearance.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Sunwatibai widow v Crustnarao Bhawoo and others v Hurychund.—Jefferson and Payne and

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE TRAFFIC OF THE STREETS.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited; Bombay, 17th February 1875.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your memo. forwarding me copy of the petition regarding the tramway in Abdool Raymon Street, and beg that you will express my acknowledgments to the members of the Town Council for giving me an opportunity of laying before them my views of the matter. I am glad to be able to explain the difficulty there would be if Government acted on the prayer of the petitioners, and to show that, while such a course might relieve the petitioners of some inconvenience, it would do this only by causing great inconvenience to a very much larger number of persons.

It will doubtless be urged that I speak from an interested point of view; but though a large sum of money has been invested in this tramway, of course with the expectation of ultimately securing a fair return on the investment, I should hesitate before urging the claims of the tramway so strongly were the public not interested. The success of the tramways, the large number of passengers carried daily, its steady increase, all prove its advantage to Bombay and the convenience it gives to many who cannot afford to keep carriages of their own; and in any urging consideration for the tramway I know that I am urging consideration for the convenience of many thousands who daily travel now, and of many more who will make use of it as the lines are extended.

That the tramway will be always somewhat of an inconvenience to those who drive their own carriages is, I fear, unavoidable. We are doing all in our power to make it as little so as possible, and as we gain knowledge by experience, I think that we shall reduce the inconvenience considerably. But while those who keep their own carriages are somewhat inconvenienced, I must ask them to remember how small in number they are compared with those who use the tramway; and to remember still further how small an extent of the roads the tramway after all does occupy. There are 150 miles of roads in Bombay, of which the tramway passes through about 3¼, and when the extension to Byculla is completed, it will pass through only 4¾ miles. Most of this distance, too, is through the broad thoroughfares, where the tramway causes the least possible inconvenience. Looking at the large number who travel daily by the tramway (about 5,000 and on some days increasing to nearly 6,000), I do not think that the richer classes are sacrificing too much.

Still if I thought it were possible to give up any portion of the line of tramway without seriously inconveniencing a very large number, I would not object to it; indeed I would have no reason to do so. The profit of the investment depends entirely on the convenience to the public, and any line which could be abandoned without much inconvenience to them, would be a line of little value to me.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the very inconvenience of the tramway to the richer few proves its convenience to the many poorer. If there were not a large number of passengers going by the Abdool Raymon line, we should be running fewer cars and be causing less inconvenience; the fact that the cars are passing frequently (and will be more frequent when they are going full), which is the cause of their being complained of, this fact, I say, proves their convenience, indeed proves the necessity of them.

I come now to the consideration of the petition itself—the statements made in it as to risk—the alternative plan it proposes.

And first with regard to the petitioners. I find that of 157 house-owners in Syud Abdool Raymon Street, only 14 have signed the petition; it cannot therefore be accepted as anything like a unanimous expression of opinion. Furthermore, the signers of it are principally one class who occupy but a very small portion of the street, and that the narrowest part near the market; this portion of the street has been narrowed by gradual encroachments, and is made still more narrow every day by the placing of boxes and chairs and goods in the street. And the tramway, therefore, is of convenience in preventing customers and friends from congregating in the street about these shops. I would not however be understood as wishing to prevent unnecessarily even this use of the street by shopkeepers; but in justice to those using the tramway I must show the small proportion of those interested who object to the tramway, and the main cause, in my opinion, of their objection to it.

Now as to the risk of the tramway passing through this narrow street. First, the risk to life. We have had in all four accidents; of these, one occurred in Abdool Raymon Street, two in the very broad road close to the Flora Fountain, and one in the broadest part of Hornby Row, near the Scottish Schools. It will therefore be seen that only one out of four accidents occured in the narrow street, the other three in the very broadest portions of the broad streets. Further the accident in Abdool Raymon Street was not, as the petitioners state, that of a child run over; it was caused by a mother, while carrying her child, attempting to run in front of the horses getting frightened and dropping her child which was stepped on by one of the horses.

We have had three accidents to property, that is three collisions with carriages; of these, one took place in Abdool Raymon Street, and two in the broadest part of Rampart Row. In the latter cases the damage to the tramway cars was paid by the owners of the carriages; in the former, the Chief Magistrate decided, after a full investigation, that no fault attached to the tramway.

I think therefore that the argument for removing the tramway from Abdool Raymon Street on the score of risk and danger falls to the ground.

With regard to the alternative plan recommended, the petitioners propose that the Abdool Raymon Street line be given up, and suggest that all the passengers from Abdool Raymon Street will walk either to Pydhownie and take the Kalbadevie line, or to the Market and take the cars there. In regard to the latter I must state at once that it will not pay to run cars to the Market only. A tramway only pays in running through a populous district; any line depending merely on passengers coming into another could certainly not succeed. This was one of the chief causes of failure of the Calcutta Tramway; it took passengers from one railway station to another, and it did not pay its expenses; and if the Abdool Raymon Street line is taken up, it will be necessary to give up running the green cars at all and confine ourselves to the Kalbadevie line, for it will never pay to run to the Market if the line stops there. Not to speak of the many persons passing through about 3¼, and when the extension to Byculla is completed, it will pass through only 4¾ miles. Most of this distance, too, is through the broad thoroughfares, where the tramway causes the least possible inconvenience. Looking at the large number who travel daily by the tramway (about 5,000 and on some days increasing to nearly 6,000), I do not think that the richer classes are sacrificing too much.

Still if I thought it were possible to give up any portion of the line of tramway without seriously inconveniencing a very large number, I would not object to it; indeed I would have no reason to do so. The profit of the investment depends entirely on the convenience to the public, and any line which could be abandoned without much inconvenience to them, would be a line of little value to me.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the very inconvenience of the tramway to the richer few proves its convenience to the many poorer. If there were not a large number of passengers going by the Abdool Raymon line, we should be running fewer cars and be causing less inconvenience; the fact that the cars are passing frequently (and will be more frequent when they are going full), which is the cause of their being complained of, this fact, I say, proves their convenience, indeed proves the necessity of them.

I come now to the consideration of the petition itself—the statements made in it as to risk—the alternative plan it proposes.

And first with regard to the petitioners. I find that of 157 house-owners in Syud Abdool Raymon Street, only 14 have signed the petition; it cannot therefore be accepted as anything like a unanimous expression of opinion. Furthermore, the signers of it are principally one class who occupy but a very small portion of the street, and that the narrowest part near the market; this portion of the street has been narrowed by gradual encroachments, and is made still more narrow every day by the placing of boxes and chairs and goods in the street. And the tramway, therefore, is of convenience in preventing customers and friends from congregating in the street about these shops. I would not however be understood as wishing to prevent unnecessarily even this use of the street by shopkeepers; but in justice to those using the tramway I must show the small proportion of those interested who object to the tramway, and the main cause, in my opinion, of their objection to it.

Now as to the risk of the tramway passing through this narrow street. First, the risk to life. We have had in all four accidents; of these, one occurred in Abdool Raymon Street, two in the very broad road close to the Flora Fountain, and one in the broadest part of Hornby Row, near the Scottish Schools. It will therefore be seen that only one out of four accidents occured in the narrow street, the other three in the very broadest portions of the broad streets. Further the accident in Abdool Raymon Street was not, as the petitioners state, that of a child run over; it was caused by a mother, while carrying her child, attempting to run in front of the horses getting frightened and dropping her child which was stepped on by one of the horses.

We have had three accidents to property, that is three collisions with carriages; of these, one took place in Abdool Raymon Street, and two in the broadest part of Rampart Row. In the latter cases the damage to the tramway cars was paid by the owners of the carriages

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,160,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 909,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a bargain, nearly new a handsome C. Spring BAROUCHE, very light with a pair of well bred Australian geldings 15-2 hands together with brass mounted English Harness the property of a Gentleman whose family is proceeding home. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
BHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwellings, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
FERNAND HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MORCHEIT WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on terms far more favourable to the Insured than hitherto.

Pro perty in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, at the date most recently accounted for £195,827, being 67·65 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a low rate of interest for valuation, showed a clear divisible surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £70,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,548,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,250,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,502 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temporate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craizie, Esq., (Messrs. Craizie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of the Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852		£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£366,660
Do.	1874	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, and on the undermsalso covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds..... £ 1,602,276 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 0	21 1	23 0
25	41 6	32 15	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

MEADOWS STREET (opposite the Old Bank of Bombay.)

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

*	One Star	Rs. 20-12 per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22- 0 „ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 22- 8 „ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 24- 8 „ „
**	Two Stars	„ 23-12 „ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27- 0 „ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0 „ „

The above quotations are subject to 5 per cent. discount for cash payment.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., in great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as it death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it shou'd be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims or by, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exlusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Isd an Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £123,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS
AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874,
TO OVER £123,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq
William Emmens, Esq.	W. H., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurance can be effected for the whole span of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

NOTICES.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method." The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. Wm. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL RS. 6,000,000; REVENUE RS. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER RS. 44,905,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 5,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 „ „ 3,000		6 „ „ 75	
7 „ „ 1,000		10 „ „ 50	
4 „ „ 500		11 „ „ 40	
4 „ „ 250		11 „ „ 30	
4 „ „ 200		14 „ „ 20	
4 „ „ 150		20 „ „ 10	

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 „ „ 10 (ten each)
5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ½ (two thirds.)
„ Second horse to take ⅓ (one quarter.)
„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money Orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Gamps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes, Tents, Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Lamps, plain and flowered, Agand Hanging Gl bes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Glo'es, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and descriptions.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks Hoods, Caps, &c., &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Tops, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Cruet and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, Complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Felts, Coir Carpet Rolls and Borde s, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES AND BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Pans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Rulkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BRISKA CK and MACHINO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angu ar Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonette, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHA à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS,

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards pasted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000	90 0
No. 2 Do.	do.	50 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„ „	50 0
The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*	„ „	60 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLES'	per 1,000	13 8
DAWSON'S	„ „	14 0
THOMSONS	„ „	14 0
DINDIGUL S	„ „	16 0
MAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each	„ „	4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 250	4 12
BARINGTON'S	„ „	4 0
HAVANNAH	„ „	5 8
OFFICE	„ 100	1 6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS"	per box of 100	2 8
WILL'S "PASSING CLOUDS"	„ „	2 8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per tin	1 0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes	„	1 8
GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO	per lb.	2 8
CAVENDISH TOBACCO	„	1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to 250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c	75	to 200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to 1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to 70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to 45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	75	to 110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to 1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to 110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to 150
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	55	to 100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to 80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired, Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to cont nue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disorder of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. Rubie and Co., Madras and RITTOOLA, NOS. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1	Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 120
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufactured by the Williamsantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen „ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended, for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 60

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. R. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

C

BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

BARODA, SATURDAY, FEB. 27TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY, the counsel for the prosecution broke new ground by calling the first of their witnesses, Colonel Phayre himself, to relate the circumstances of the actual attempt to poison for which the Gaekwar is held responsible. The Maharaja himself did not make his appearance even at the morning sitting of the Court, which was, however, almost entirely taken up with the further examination of witnesses who could tell something about the ayah's relations with His Highness. Shaik Abdoola, the ayah's husband, in cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine, said he had been afraid at first, on being questioned by the police, to confess about his wife's visits to the Palace, because Colonel Phayre had forbidden the servants to go there; but on being confronted, in Mr. Souter's presence, with Chotoo, the ayah's servant, and the gharrywan, who both said he had ordered the gharry for the third visit, he owned that he had ordered the gharry, and mentioned what his wife had afterwards told him. Syed Abdool Rahman, a first-class peon in the Bombay Post Office, and also, apparently, a professional letter-writer for people who cannot write their own letters, said that the ayah and he were living at the same house together in Khetwady, at Bombay, last March and April, and that he wrote three letters by her direction. One of these letters was put in yesterday, a second was the one Abdoola had not received, and which was returned through the Post Office, and the third, which is not forthcoming, must have been of far more importance than the others, for it contained, according to this witness, an enclosure which was nothi g else than a note addressed to the Maharaja. In cross-examination by Mr. Branson, Serjeant Ballantine having left the court for an hour or two, Syed gave from memory the contents of the enclosed note. The ayah asked the Gaekwar in it to send her money for expenses, and told him there had been a dinner given at the Governor's, at which she had made some inquiries, and that he need not be apprehensive. To people out of India it may seem strange that an ayah should write thus familiarly to a Prince, or that a Prince should employ such an agent as an ayah to find out the intentions towards him of the Governor of Bombay; but the story will seem plausible enough to any one familiar with Oriental ways. The ayah, at all events, on being recalled, acknowledged that she had sent a letter to be delivered to the Gaekwar by Salim; and the husband, Abdoola, whom Sir Richard Couch recalled and questioned on the subject, said he had received the letter with the enclosure, but did not deliver it, as he had not time. He was just then leaving Baroda on his way to Mahableshwur, and, as he did not meet Salim before starting, he returned the note to his wife in Bombay. Mr. Branson obtained from the letter-writer the admission that the ayah dictated the letter in a room frequented by other people, and drew the inference that no state secrets would be spoken of in such a place. Pedro de Souza, who had been in Colonel Phayre's service for twenty-six years, and for a great part of that time as butler, stated that Salim had told him it would be to his advantage if he would go to the Palace to see the Gaekwar, but that he had stedfastly refused to go. He nevertheless asked Salim for money to pay his expenses when he was going away to Goa for a time, and received a present of sixty Baroda rupees. This witness's deposition is greatly at variance with that of the havildar, Rowjee, the principal agent in the attempt to poison, for Rowjee, whose examination will probably be the most interesting part of the trial, alleges that Pedro went several times with him to the Palace, and that, in one conversation with the Maharaja, the latter gave a packet of powder to Pedro, who consented to administer the powder to Colonel Phayre. This contradiction in the evidence was not, it must be observed, brought out in cross-examination; it appears on the face of the depositions put in by the prosecution. When Rowjee comes to be examined, no doubt the defence will challenge the accuracy of his deposition; and, to prepare the way for demolishing Rowjee, Serjeant Ballantine yesterday went through, *seriatim*, the statements in his deposition affecting Pedro, and obtained from the latter the assurance that there was not a word of truth in them.

In the afternoon the court was exceedingly crowded, it having become generally known that Colonel Phayre would be called to give his evidence on the main charge. When the Colonel stepped into the box, it was impossible to avoid contrasting his fine presence and lofty bearing with the appearance of the witnesses previously examined. The Colonel told his story with great readiness and fluency, and it was evident that the circumstances of the attempt on his life had made so vivid an impression on his mind that he could remember every detail with the utmost distinctness. The evidence must be studied closely in our full report by whoever wishes to understand the case clearly. The Colonel described how he had felt out of health as far back as towards the end of September, with a boil on the forehead, a sensation of fulness in the head, and slight fever, which he put down to sleeping out of doors at night; and he also, after a little, began to wonder if the pummelo sherbet he was in the habit of drinking of a morning when he came in from his ride was made with proper pummelo. On Friday, the 6th of November, he did not feel at all well. That morning he had only taken a sip or two of the sherbet, and had thrown the rest away. The next day the symptoms were worse. On the 9th of November, the important day, he went out very early and came back to the Residency at five minutes to six. As he approached his private office—which is detached from the main building—the havildar, Rowjee, who was not usually about so early, met him and salaamed. He went to the washhand-stand in his office, took up the tumbler of sherbet placed there, drank a mouthful or two, and set the tumbler down again. He then went to his table to write a letter, and sat writing for twenty or thirty minutes, when he felt a sudden squeamishness, and at once the thought occurred to him—"It must be the sherbet that is always disagreeing with me." He got up, took the tumbler, and pitched most of the contents out of the window; and then, seeing that a dark sediment had collected in the bottom and was then pouring down the side of the glass, it immediately flashed across his mind that he had been poisoned. He wrote a note forthwith for Dr. Seward and gave him the tumbler to analyze the sediment, telling him to keep the matter secret for the time. He then dressed to receive the Gaekwar, who came to the Residency on one of his usual visits—which he paid twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays—at about half-past nine. The Maharaja did not stay long, but his conversation, curiously enough, turned on the sickness prevailing in Baroda. He had not been very well himself, he said, and he enumerated symptoms like those Colonel Phayre had experienced, the Colonel, of course, not having said a word about what had just happened. The Gaekwar thought he must have brought on his illness by eating too many of the Dewali sweetmeats; and, as the Resident escorted him to his carriage, there was Yeshwuntrao with the usual tray of Dewali sweetmeats—Yeshwuntrao and Salim were, Colonel Phayre says, *always* about with the Maharaja—and His Highness pointed out the particular kind of sweetmeat that he thought had disagreed with him. Colonel Phayre, having seen the Gaekwar off, went to breakfast. At this stage, it being now four o'clock, and the Advocate-General having intimated that it would take him a long time to finish Colonel Phayre's examination, and that this would be a convenient time for adjourning, the Court rose.

Scindia, we hear, is suffering from an inflamed boil on the ankle, and he sat out of Court in a private room for two hours yesterday morning while the native witnesses were being examined. He, however, was present during Colonel Phayre's examination.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, Shantaram Narayen, and Wassudeo Juggonath, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

George Taylor, Barrister, Bombay, held a brief to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Ranees of H. H. the Gaekwar, and Ayeajee, the infant son of the Ranee Luxmabaee.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreter—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. Mr. James Flynn being absent owing to indisposition.

H. H. the Gaekwar was not present.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I, occupied a position on the right of the Commission.

The Court met at about eleven o'clock.

The President suggested that it would be quite sufficient if the witness was, instead of being re-sworn, reminded that he was on his former oath. The suggestion was acted upon.

Cross-examination of the witness, Shaik Abdoola, by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine :—

Q—How long have you been married? A—Ten or eleven years.

Q—Had you been in the habit of corresponding with your wife when you were separated from her? A—Yes.

Q—Were you in the habit of writing letters to each other about whatever occurred? A—If there was any news regarding our house we used to write.

Q—Or if there was anything of interest that had occurred? A—Yes.

Q—As far as you know, did your wife always write to you upon any matters of any importance? A—If it was necessary for her to write, she did.

Q—When any matter of any importance occurred, was she in the habit of writing to you? A—Yes.

Q—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in translating the word "importance," used the word "zaroorat." Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked that a more correct word should be used.

Mr. Scoble—They are both translated by the same word.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am told that it conveys a different idea. (To the Interpreter.)—Follow my question please. If anything of importance occurred was your wife in the habit of writing to you and telling you about it? (To the Interpreter.)—Use the word "importance," please, and not "necessary".

Sir R. Meade—*Sungeen* is the word for "importance," use that.

The Interpreter—I don't think the witness will understand it. (Interprets the question, using that word.)

Witness—I don't understand the meaning of *sungeen*. (The word "importance" was then rendered as "Kam ki bat.")

(Answer to question.) A—Yes, she was.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you happen to have any other letters of your wife's except the one that has been produced?

The President—It was not written by his wife, but received from his wife. A—Perhaps there are some amongst the papers.

Q—During the months of June and July 1873, were you and your wife together? A—Yes.

Q—Were you together in November and December 1873? A—No.

Q—Where were you and where was she? A—I was at Bombay.

Q—And was she at Baroda? A—Yes, at Baroda.

Q—Where were you in June 1874? A—For a few days at Mahableshwur.

Q—But your wife remained at Baroda? A—When I went to Mahableshwur, she was in Bombay.

Q—How long had your wife been ayah at Colonel Phayre's? A—About six or seven months.

Q—When did you hear of the poison in Colonel Phayre's glass? A—People mentioned the matter—talked about it at the bungalow when the occurrence took place.

Q—I suppose you knew nothing about it? A—No.

Q—Do you know at all. I suppose you don't. You don't know who were the people who would put poison in the sherbet? A—No, I don't.

Q—Now, I may take it he was examined by Colonel Phayre on the 13th of November as the correct date. Do you recollect being examined by Colonel Phayre? A—Mr. Boevey examined me.

The President—I must take that as being on the 13th November? A—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Yes, my lord.

Q—Did you mention on that occasion what you say your wife had told you? A—No.

Q—When did you first make that statement? A—When Mr. Souter sent for me and examined me.

Q—How came you not to mention it to Mr. Boevey? A—I was afraid and therefore I did not mention it.

Q—What were you afraid of, your life or what? A—I did not know who did it. How could I have said anything about it?

Q—You were not asked who did it—I ask you why you did not mention what your wife had told you about the charm, or something, to turn his heart? A—Because I was afraid.

Q—But what were you afraid of? What was there to be afraid of in saying that your wife had paid visits to the Maharaja? A—Because the saheb's orders were not to go there.

Q—Do you mean his orders to you? A—No, not to me because I was not in his service.

Q—Had your wife told you that she had had orders not to go? A—Yes.

Q—When did she tell you that she had got those orders? A—Often, I don't remember when.

Q—How came you to tell Mr. Souter? A—He sent for me when I was in Mr. Boevey's bungalow.

Q—But how came you to tell him; if you were afraid to tell Mr. Boevey, why were you not afraid to tell Mr. Souter six days afterwards? A—That boy—that lad who was in my service—he said that the gharry had been hired and they had gone.

Q—How did you know that he had said that? A—When I was taken to the saheb, the boy came there.

Q—Do you mean Mr. Souter, or who, because you call Colonel Phayre the saheb? A—Yes, Mr. Souter.

Q—The boy was there, you say? A—The boy and the gharry-driver.

Q—Nobody else? A—The Khan Saheb, the Rao Saheb, and the junior Khan Saheb, Akbar Ally and Abdool Ally.

Q—Now tell me—did you find all these people there when you arrived? A—No, I did not see these persons there at that time.

Q—Who were there when you arrived? A—The Khan Saheb was there.

Q—The Khan Saheb is Abdool or Akbar Ali?

The President—By the Khan Saheb he means Akbar Ali and by the junior Khan Saheb Abdool Ali.

(Interpreter—Now he says they were both there.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Any one else? A—The Rao Saheb was there.

Q—Any one else? A—Nobody else.

Q—What did they say to you? A—First of all I was asked, "Did I know about this or what?

Q—Know about this what? Do you know anything about the quarters of the Raja's." What did you say? A—At first I did not say.

Q—What did you say in answer to that? Finish the conversation? A—I was first asked if I knew in regard to the Raja or the place of the Raja.

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter)—He did not say "place" but "kubber"—"information about the Raja"—nothing about "place" or "quarter." Witness's answer now rendered thus:—"Do you know anything about that place or direction."

Mr. Melvill—About affairs in that quarter? A—Yes.

Q—Mr. Serjeant Ballentine—What did you say? A—At that time I said I did not know anything.

Q—What did they, or either of them say, upon that? A—The saheb said, "Do you tell the truth?" The saheb was not there at this time.

Mr. Scoble—He said he went to Mr. Souter.

The Resident—He is speaking of the time when Mr. Souter was there. You had better ask him again.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You told me that when you saw Mr. Souter, Chotoo, the boy, was there, and also the driver. Is that so?—They were not there at that time.

Q—Was Mr. Souter there at that time? A—Yes, four persons were there.

Q—And Mr. Souter was one of them—was he? A—No, three persons named Khan Saheb, Rao Saheb, and chota (junior) Khan Saheb. (Interpreter—And now he adds Mr. Souter.)

Q—Now he said three persons, and three could not include Mr. Souter. That's quite impossible. Do you mean that Mr. Souter was present when you were asked the question? A—Yes.

Q—When you said you knew nothing about the affairs, or about the Palace, or about the place, did they ask you any other question? A—The saheb said, "Do you tell the truth—don't tell a lie."

Q—Mr. Souter is that saheb. What did you say to that? A—In the meantime the boy and the gharry-driver were brought there.

Q—Who brought them? A—There was a havildar.

Q—And were you told that it was said that you had ordered the gharry? A—It is a fact that I ordered the gharry.

Q—And is it a fact that you were told that these people had said so—the gharry driver and Chotoo? A—It is a fact that I went for the gharry.

Q—Is it a fact that Mr. Souter said any thing of this kind? These men say that you fetched the gharry? A.—I went to get the gharry.

The President (to Interpreter).—Cannot you make him understand the question?

Interpreter.—I have put it to him three times my lord, but I will put it again. (Question again interpreted.)

Witness—Mr. Souter did not say that, but they said so.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Who are "they"? A—The boy and the gharry-driver.

Q—Where have you been since your examination by Mr. Souter? A—When I was examined first I was kept under a guard for three or four days.

Q—And after that? A—Afterwards I was released.

Q—Have you been living with your wife since? A—Yes.

Q—Were you present here on the day when your wife was examined? A—Yes.

Q—Were you with her that night and until the following day? A—No. Since she was examined we have been kept apart.

Q—Did anybody tell you what she said? A—No.

Q—In one of your letters I see you mention a person of the name of Shahaboodeen. You say "Yeshwantrao Naik has gone to Bombay. Shahaboodeen is also to go." Who is he? A—Kazee Shahaboodeen lives in the city.

Q—What is he? A—He was on some duty in the Gaekwar's establishment.

Q—Was he Sirsooba? A—Yes. He was on that duty.

Q—What do you know about him? A—He is a native of the same city or country from where I came.

Q—Do you know he is now in the employment of Sir Lewis Pelly in the same occupation as he was before? A—I do not know.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—What time was it you made your statement to Mr. Souter? A—At the Residency.

Q—What part of the Residency? A—In a room on the western side on the ground-floor.

Q—Where was your wife at that time? A—She was unwell at Mr. Boevey's bungalow.

Q—Do you know whether she was under a guard at that time? A—At what time do you mean?

Q—When you made your statement? A—She had been taken to the hospital. When I was taken up and taken before Mr. Souter and examined by him that day, she was at Mr. Boevey's bungalow.

Q—After you made your statement, you say you were kept under a guard for three days? A—Not on the first day. A few questions were put to me, after which the sahib did not put any questions to me.

Q—On the first day, the sahib only put a few questions to you? A—Yes.

Q—Were you placed under guard then? A—No. I was then living in the room near the Khan's place.

Q—From the time when the sahib put a few questions to you and the time you made your statement, had you any communications with your wife? A—No.

Q—Did you see your wife while she was in the hospital? No. I went to her when I was released from having been under guard.

Q—Was she in hospital when you were released? A—Yes.

Q—Did you visit her in the hospital? A.—Yes.

Q—Do you know how long she had been in hospital before you visited her?—About five days.

Q—On the first occasion when you went to the hospital to visit her, did you see her? A—Yes.

Q—And spoke to her? A—Yes.

The Advocate-General gave the Court the dates upon which the ayah and the husband made their statements to Mr. Souter. The first statement made by the ayah was on the 18th December, and the next upon the 21st. The date of the husband's statement was the 18th.

The witness retired.

Syed Abdool Rahman, examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Syed Abdool Rahman. I am also called Rahim Sahib. I have known the ayah Ameena for a short time. I am a first-class peon in the service of the Bombay Post Office. I carry on my occupation in Bombay. Ameena is not a native of my country, but her husband is a neighbour of mine. I first made her acquaintance about six years ago. I saw her last year in Bombay. (Shown Ameena.) That is the ayah. The ayah said to me she had come to Bombay to see her madam sahib off to England. When the ayah was in Bombay I think I remember the ayah asking me to write a letter—more than one, I believe, though I don't exactly remember. (Shown exhibit A.) This is in my handwriting. I wrote that letter by the ayah's direction. (Shown exhibit which had been marked for dentification, and which Shaik Abdoola said he had not received.) This is in my handwriting. I wrote this letter by the ayah's direction.

Mr. Inverarity begged to tender this letter in evidence to the Court.

Mr. Branson objected. He apprehended that as yet his learned friends had not established a case sufficient to justify the putting in of these letters.

The President—As to letter A, it has been already disposed of.

Mr. Branson—But, my lord, as to this last one, the ayah has not yet been examined upon it. If your lordship thinks it admissible, I shall not oppose it; but I do not think a case for their admission has yet been made out.

The President—I do not understand your point that the ayah has not been examined. She says in her evidence that she told witness to write it.

Mr. Branson—But the ayah has not been examined upon the circumstances regarding which that letter was written.

The President—I suppose, from the fact that the learned Advocate-General desires the letter to be put in, that it relates to some facts given in evidence. If it did not, I assume that the Advocate-General would not ask for its admission as evidence.

Mr. Branson—My objection is that this letter is tendered as corroboration of statements made by the ayah, whereas my learned friends have not shown what those statements are.

The Advocate-General—It is on the same footing as the other letter—that is, showing the confidential relations that existed between the parties.

The President—There seems to be no real difference between this letter and the letter A admitted, except that this letter was not sent.

The Advocate-General—It was sent, but did not reach the butler. It has a post mark on it.

The President then decided that the letter might be admitted.

The letter was marked D.

Mr. Inverarity stated that the letter was dated the 29th March 1874, and that he proposed to read the English translation of it that had been made.

The following letter was read:—

No. 1.

No. 1 of 1875.

Oriental Translator's Department, 1st *January*, 1875.

Translation of a Marathi Letter marked No. 1.

To Hazrat Sheikh Abdoola,

Butler, residing at Baroda.

After compliments, I, Ameena Bi Aya, now residing at Bombay, represent as follows:—I sent to you a letter affixing a postage label on it. I do not know whether it has reached you or not, and I am therefore under anxiety day and night. I trust you will, therefore, not act in this way, but will frequently communicate the news and thereby gratify me. If you wish that I should not go there, I am ready to undertake a voyage to England. If you wish it, I shall endeavour to obtain a situation of that kind. I am in doubt as to why no letter is received from you here; I await a reply from you. If you call me, I shall go there; and it will not matter (in the least). I wrote to you for (money for my) expenses, but nothing has been received from you. Convey my best compliments to the Kazi Saheb, my compliments to Salim, my best compliments also to Yeshwantrao.

Chotoo's mother owes me rupee one. You should deduct it from her son's pay, because she has not visited me since her arrival at Bombay. You should go to and make proper inquiries at the place there when I am coming to take up service. I hear that he has obtained an appointment in Rewa Kanta. If such a thing has happened, it is very bad. Write to say whether you have borrowed Rs. 5 from Vingorlekur Mahommad. He comes here and duns me for the (payment of the) same. Let me know whether this is true. I do not know whether or not you have delivered the note (chitti) enclosed in my last letter to the person for whom it was intended. I labour under anxiety on this account only. Give my best compliments to Nathiaba. Write to say whether or not you have received the two "firkees." What more need be written? This is my request. Dated 29th March 1874.

I reside in Shetwadi in the same house as before.

Ameena Bi Aya, Bombay.

A reply to be sent without fail.

Venayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Government.

Mr. Inverarity also read the following letter dated 10th April 1874, addressed to Shaik Abdoola:—

No. 2.

No. 2 of 1875.

Oriental Translator's Department, 1st *January* 1875.

Translation of a Marathi letter marked No. 2.

To Hazrat Sheikh Abdoola,

Butler, at present residing at Mahableshwar.

After compliments. Further. The cause of writing (this letter) is as follows. I have received your letter and understood its contents. I hope you will in like manner frequently communicate to me the news from that place through letters and thereby gratify me. Salim saw me on his arrival here, but as that is a "Raj Darbary" matter (State matter), it will be done leisurely as opportunities offer. I am a little better. I have sent a letter there stating that I would attend on the 20th, and it is my intention to go there accordingly. I have now also commenced taking medicine. There is also less strength in my hands. Five rupees have been paid to Vazir Ma. You gave to me the letter received by you from home and then left. On reading it I found its contents as follows: "The house of your father-in-law is to be attached. What place, then, should be fixed for residence?" I can give no reply about this. Formerly I told her to reside in (our) house, but she did not mind this, and lived there at her father's house. She has sent for Rs. 5 for expenses, and a black sari.* Even when she has money in her hands, she sends for it here. I am, therefore, thrown into difficulties on all sides. Every one secures his or her object, and at last I am likely to be disgraced. If a single pot, out of the pots, &c., which are in the house is lost, you will be responsible for it. You write to say that you will send Rs. 10 for me. It will be well if you send the same soon, that is before the 18th. If not it is your pleasure; I have no force on you. From Alisha Jemedar have been received Rs. 25 on account of himself, Rs. 25 on account of Raheem Saheb, and Rs. 10 on account of Sha Saheb—in all Rs. 60. Rs. 40 remain (to be recovered), for which it is in contemplation to get a fresh bond executed. Rs. 20 due to a Marwari should be paid off soon. After the payment thereof, I am to proceed thither. By (my) taking one month's leave, I have been subjected to a heavy loss. But what can be done? Owing to my illness, I could not help (doing so).

I had been to Yeshwantrao's house. He has gone to Pandharpur on fifteen days' leave. He spoke to me as follows:—"On my return I shall have arrangements made about you. The Maharaja twice or thrice inquired when the ayah would come." Salim was invited to my place of residence here. He was shown attention so far as my poor circumstances would permit. Let this be known. What more need be written? Raheem Saheb Dilhao (? Dilawur) Baba Matkar and others send their best compliments to you.

Ameena Bi Aya, residing at Bombay.

Dated 10th April 1874.

Venayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Government.

Mr. Inverarity (to witness)—Do you remember writing any other letter besides these two for the ayah? A—Yes. I do not remember about these two letters, but about the third I remember. I remember that the third letter was addressed to Shaik Abdoola Butler. That letter was written by the direction of the ayah. I remember the fact of having written that letter, but I do not remember the details.

Q—In writing the third letter did you put any enclosure in it?

Mr. Branson objected to his learned friend putting any leading questions.

The President suggested the desirability of carefulness in such matters.

Witness—In the third letter there was a note written in the name of the Maharaja. I do not remember the name. I think it was Mulharrao Gaekwar. I mean that the letter was addressed to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

Q—You understand English, do you not? A—A little, not well.

Q—Have you not understood every one of Mr. Inverarity's questions before they were translated to you? A—I can understand English, though I cannot speak well.

Q—Where do you live in Bombay? A—In Khetwady.

Q—How long have you lived there? A—I have been living in my last house three or four years.

Q—Where was the ayah living in Bombay? A—In the same house, but in a room adjoining mine.

Q—Do you know Akbar Ali? A—Yes.

Q—And his son Abdool Ali? A—Yes.

Q—Did you see them both before you came up here? A—They belong to the Bombay police. They lived there.

Q—Did you see them shortly before you came up here? A—No. I am engaged night and day at my duties.

Q—Who sent for you here? A—They first sent for me.

Q—Where did you first see them in connection with this case? A—They came to the Kalkadavee Post office to see me first.

Q—Why did you tell me two minutes ago that you had not seen before you came up here? A—At first I came here on 6th of last month (January), and on the 7th Mr Souter examined me.

* A piece of cloth worn by women.

Q—Do I understand you to say that both Akbar Ali and his son came to you in Bombay to bring you here? A—They came. I did not see them.

Q—Did you or did you not see them when they came to summon you to Baroda? A—No. I did not see them. But I saw a police subadar named Ahmed Ali.

Q—He is a relation of Akbar Ali's, is he not? A—He may be. It appears so.

Q—Do you believe so? A—I do not well.

Q—Did Ahmed Ali tell you that you were said to have written a letter to the Maharaja? A—No. This is the reason I remember it. In all my life I have only written one letter to the Maharaja by my hands.

Q—This is your reason? A—I will explain the whole matter. First of all these persons inquired about me.

Q—What persons? A—The detectives.

Q—What detectives? A—I was at the Office. I was not at home.

Q—Then inquiries were made at your house during your absence? A—Yes. They went to my house first.

Q—I do not want to know how they hunted you down, but will you tell us what Ahmed Ali said when he came to you? A—Ahmed took me to the police.

Q—What did Ahmed Ali say? A—Ahmed did not say anything to me, but Khan Bahadoor made inquiries of me.

Q—Where was that? A—He made inquiries regarding me, but I was not found.

Q—Did you not say just now that Khan Bahadoor had asked you questions in Bombay? A—Yes.

Q—That was in Bombay? Then confine your great mind to that point. When Khan Bahadoor examined you, who else was present? A—He and I.

Q—No one else? A—One or two other persons were present. That was when I went to the Khan Bahadoor's house.

Q—At Oomercarry chowkey? A—Yes.

Q—Did Khan Bahadoor say it was said you had written a letter to the Maharaja? A—No; he inquired, "did you write anything for the ayah, or what?"

Q—Did he mention any one's name? A—Yes, Ameena's.

Q—Did he ask you to whom you had written anything for her? A—Yes. I said she caused a letter to be addressed to her husband, a butler.

Q—Did he take down your statement in writing? A—I do not remember.

Q—In what month did you write the letter to Shaik Abdool Ali, butler, with the enclosure you have spoken of? A—I remember the fact of having written that letter, but I do not remember in what month it was.

Q—In what year was it? A—Very likely last year.

Q—What season of the year? A—It was before this letter. (the letter which he had identified), but I do not remember the date upon which I wrote.

Q—How long before? A—It is a fact that I wrote it before this letter (pointing to same letter), but how many days I do not remember,

Q—Was it before or after the Hoolie? A—I do not remember, what have I to do with the Hoolie?

Q—You are a Mahomedan, and know the festival of the Buckra Eed, was the letter written before or after the Eed? A—I do not remember.

Q—You know the Shaba-ba-Rat. Was it before or after that festival? You say you had a particular recollection of writing it because it was the only one you had written to the Maharaja. Was it written before or after the festival I have mentioned? A—I remember the fact of having written it, but I do not remember the day on which I wrote it.

Q—Will you swear it was not after the Shaba-ba-Rat? A—I cannot say that, because I do not remember.

Q—Mr. Branson (to the Court). The Buckra Eed is on the 29th January, and the Shaba-ba-Rat on the 29th December; so I think I have given the witness a fair margin.

Cross-examination continued—

Q—Where did you write the letter? A—She came to my house, to my room, to cause that letter to be written.

Q—Was anybody else present? A—People who lived there would be coming and going there.

Q—At the writing of the letter? A—Mahomedans were in the habit of coming to my house to smoke hookahs or drink water.

Q—Then the probability is that there were people there? A—Yes.

Q—And the ayah dictated this letter to the Maharaja before a number of people? A—First a letter was caused to be written to her husband. In that letter there was a note enclosed to the Maharaja.

Q—And you say that the ayah dictated this to you in public? A—People are in the habit of coming there.

Q—To the best of your recollection other people were present when this letter was written? A—They might have been present for a time, but they did not continue sitting there the whole time.

Q—At all events there was no privacy in your room? A—No; there was no privacy.

Q—No dreadful State secrets were stated in your presence or discussed by the ayah? A—No. But she caused the note to be written to this effect. "You will greatly oblige me if you send some money for my expenses. There was a dinner given at the Governor's, where I made some enquiries. Do you not be apprehensive."

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.

Q—If there was anything else in the letter, state it to me? A—There was nothing else.

Q—You were asked about Mahomedan festivals. Can you tell me if this letter, in which the enclosure was contained, was written during the same visit to Bombay of the ayah in which you wrote the other two letters? A—Yes; at the same visit.

Q—How long have you been in service at the Post Office? A—More than three years.

Q—What pay do you get? A—Rs. 28 a month.

The ayah Ameena was recalled.

Mr. Jardine's Purbhoo clerk read out aloud and in the hearing of the witness in the vernacular the letter marked B, the Interpreter meanwhile checking its English translation, which he said was substantially correct.

Q—Mr. Inverarity—You have heard that letter read. Do you remember receiving it? A—Witness—Yes, I received it at Poona. I was then in Mrs Boevey's service.

(The letter marked C was read out in the same way as B.)

Mr. Inverarity—You have heard that letter read. Did you receive that from your husband?

Witness.—Yes. I was at Poona when I got that letter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—Where have you been since you were last examined? A—Near the Khan Bahadoor's house or with the Khan Bahadoor.

(Interpreter—It may bear both these translations.)

Q—You have seen the Khan Bahadoor since you were last examined—have you not? A—Yes, where I am in custody.

Q—And his son? A—Yes.

Q—And the Rao Saheb, Gujanund Withul? A—No. (Interpreter. At first she said I don't know him.) I have not seen him.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—You say you have seen the Khan Bahadoor and his son since you were last examined. Have you had any conversation with either of them? A—No.

The President—Have you done with her?

Mr. Scoble—Yes, my Lord.

The President—You had better let her husband stand there.

Mr. Scoble—Call Shaik Abdoola.

Shaik Abdoola recalled accordingly, and examined by the Commission.

The President—Did you get a letter with an enclosure in it addressed to His Highness the Gaekwar?

Witness—Yes.

Q—What did you do with the enclosure? A—When I was about to go to Mahableshwar, I gave that note together with other letters to my wife.

Q—By a note he means the enclosure?

Interpreter—Yes, my Lord.

Q—How long had you kept that enclosure before you gave it to your wife? A—Witness—It remained with me I think three or four days.

Q—Where were you then when you received it? A—I was at Baroda in the service of Major Blakeman.

Q—Do you mean that you gave it to your wife three or four days after you received it? A—Yes. I do mean that.

Q—It came to you from Bombay? A—Yes, from Bombay.

Q—Then how soon did your wife go to Baroda? Where did you give it to your wife? A—At Bombay.

Q—Did you take it with you to Bombay and give it to your wife there? A—Yes, on the eve of my departure to Mahableshwur.

Q—Why did you take it back to Bombay? A—I had no time here, and I did not meet with the man—I mean Salim.

Q—Do you know what has become of the enclosure now? A—I gave it to my wife.

Mr. Scoble reminded his Lordship with reference to the witness's statement, 'On the eve of my departure to Mahableshwur' that a person going to Mahableshwur would have to pass through Bombay in order to get there. The President took a note of that, and the witness then withdrew.

Pedro de Souza, sworn and examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Pedro de Souza. When Colonel Phayre came to Baroda as Resident, I was in his service and I remained in his service until the month of November last. Colonel Phayre came to Baroda about the month of March 1873. During that period and between March 1873 and November 1874 I was in Baroda, with the exception of some days, when I went to Nowsaree. I went to Goa lately on leave. I know and used to salaam to Salim sowar. He used to come to the Residency twice a week. He used to say if you come to the Maharaja, it will be well for you. There will be a gharry sent for you. I told him I would not go. I received some money. I was about to go to Goa. I said to Salim I am about to go to Goa. I asked him to give me some money for the expenses of my journey and he brought me a sum of money and gave to me. I have deposed to particulars in my deposition. When I asked Salim for the money I said I was about to proceed to my country, and he brought me some money.

Mr. Melvill.—Pardon me, Mr. Interpreter, but I understood him to say, "I told him that I was going to Goa, and I asked him to send me a present of money." That is what he said last. Ask him again.

Witness—I told him, "I am going to my native country. Will you ask the Maharaja to give me some money for the expenses of my journey. Salim often sent for me, and he also said that money was got there."

Mr. Inverarity—From where?

Witness—Salim brought the money and gave it to me.

Q—How long was it after you asked Salim for the money, that he brought it to you? A—About ten or twelve days after he brought sixty rupees of the Baroda coinage, which is equal to fifty Bombay rupees, to my room at the Residency. He said the Sircar has given this for the expense of the journey. The Sirkar was the Maharaja. I accepted the Rs. 60. I was a servant in the house. I was a butler. I was head servant in the house. I used to wait at table. I had been in Colonel Phayre's service twenty-six years, and for fifteen or sixteen years of that time I was butler.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

Q—Your deposition, I believe, was taken at Bombay, was it not? A—Yes.

Q—Before a gentleman of the name of Edginton? A—Yes, Mr. Edginton.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Edginton what you knew upon the subject? A—Yes.

Q—Salim was the only person who ever asked you to go to the Gaekwar? A—Salim was the only person.

Q—How long had you known Salim? A—Since I came to Baroda. He was in the habit of coming twice a week to the Residency with the Maharaja.

Q—Did Salim tell you why he wanted you to go to the Maharaja? A—He said "it would be well for you to go there"—he did not say why.

Q—And you declined, and never did go? A—Besides that I was very busy.

Q—But is it a fact that you never went? A—I never went.

Q—Tell me where you have been staying since you gave your evidence to Mr Edginton? A—I was in the service of my master when I gave my deposition.

Q—Have you remained in that service? A—It is a month and eight or ten days since I have been brought to this place (Interpreter—Meaning Baroda.)

Q—Are you being taken care of by anybody? A—I am near the Khan Saheb, or with the Khan Saheb, in the tent.

Q—Do you know a man named Rowjee? A—I know him as a servant at the bungalow.

Q—Rowjee bin Rama, that is his name? A—I know him by the name of Rowjee.

Q—How long have you known him? A—Since he came to serve at the bungalow.

Q—Were you intimate with Rowjee? A—He was not at the bungalow when I came.

Q—Were you intimate with Rowjee? A—No, on speaking terms with him—no particular friendship.

Q—Did Rowjee ever ask you to go with him to go and see the Maharaja? A—No.

Q—You say he never asked you; then I hardly need ask you whether he promised to do so. Did he promise to do so—whether you were asked or not—that is to go to the Maharaja's Palace? A—I did not promise.

Q—Did you yourself ask Rowjee to go with you to the Maharaja? A—I did not say anything to Rowjee except as to the payment of the Rs. 60 that I received.

Q—Did Rowjee and you ever arrange to go and see the Maharaja? A—No, not I.

Q—Did you and he accompany Salim to see the Maharaja? A—I never went.

Q—Did you see Yeshwuntrao at the Palace? A—How could I see him when I did not go there at all?

Q—I am obliged to put it in this way—Did Yeshwuntrao conduct you to the Maharajah? A—Never.

Q—Did the Gaekwar ever speak to you in Rowjee's presence? A—No, I never went and he never said anything to me.

Q—I understand you to say that you never did go to the Palace, and never did have any communication with the Maharaja? A—Never.

Q—Then if Rowjee says that you have done so, that is not a fact? A—It is not true.

Q—Supposing that Rowjee had said that you and he went together on two or three occasions, it is not true? A—It is not true—I never went.

Q—Did you go to Goa at any time? A—Yes, on one month's leave.

Q—When you returned, did you go with Rowjee to the Palace to see the Maharaja? A—No, I did not go.

Q—I must ask you this question—Did you ever receive a small paper packet or any packet from the Maharaja? A—How could he give me anything when I did not go to him?

Q—As a matter of fact, you never saw the Maharaja, nor had any communication with him?

The President—A witness like this cannot understand why the questions are put to him when he says he never went.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Neither is it very necessary that they should be put.

The President—I think you have put it sufficiently?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I think I have put it quite clear. [To witness]—Were any of these questions put to you when you were examined by Mr. Edginton? A—What he asked me and what I answered has been taken down.

Q—Did Mr. Edginton enquire of you whether you had ever seen the Maharaja? A—Yes, he asked me, and I said I never went to him.

Q—You gave him the account as you have given it us to-day? A—Yes. I said I did not go.

Q—Do you know Akbar Ali? (Witness not answering,)—He does not seem to know him by his name.

The President.—Does he know the Khan Saheb?

Witness.—I know the Khan Bahadoor.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Has he asked you any questions since the time you were examined by Mr. Edginton? A—First of all I made a statement to the Khan Bahadoor.

Q—Was that the statement you have made to-day? A—According to what is put down in my deposition.

Q—Were you asked whether you had been to the Maharaja's? A—Yes, by the Khan Bahadoor I was asked.

Q—Was anything said to you, that it would be better if you were to tell the truth? A—I was told to tell the truth, and that was the truth.

Q—Were you told that it would be better for you if you told the whole truth? A—I was told to tell everything that was true.

Q—Were you told that it would be the worse for you if you did not? A—No, I was simply told to tell the truth.

Q—Were you told what Rowjee had said, or that Rowjee had said something about you? A—No, by nobody.

Q—Do you know that Rowjee has said something about you? A—No, I don't know.

Mr. Scoble—It is agreed to, that the deposition of this witness was taken on the 5th January 1875 in Bombay, and if my learned friend does not object, I will put in the deposition now.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have no objection at all.

The President—Is it taken down in English?

Mr. Scoble—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I will admit anything to which Mr. Edginton's signature is attached.

Mr. Scoble puts in the deposition which is marked E.

The President—Let the Secretary read it.

Mr. Jardine, the Secretary, here read the deposition, which runs as follows:—

Pedro de Souza, native Christian, states—I am about thirty-seven years of age, and have for more than twenty-five years past been in the service of Colonel R. Phayre, the late Resident at Baroda. I have been serving that gentleman as his butler for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and before that I filled several situations of different kinds in his household. When

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Colonel Phayre was appointed to the office of Resident at Baroda, which was, I think, in the month of March 1873, I accompanied him to that place, lived in the Residency, and served him there from that time until the month of September last, when I obtained leave of absence from him and proceeded to Goa, my native country. I left Baroda on the 3rd October last, went to Goa, remained there about a fortnight, and returned to Baroda on the 3rd November, one month after my departure. I know one Salim, a Mahomedan, who resides at Baroda and is a "jasood" in the service of His Highness the Gaekwar. I have known this man Salim from the time I first went to Baroda with Colonel Phayre, as above stated. He used to come to the Residency twice a week regularly during all the time I stayed there. The Gaekwar always came twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, to pay a sort of official visit to the Resident; and on these days Salim always preceded His Highness to give notice of his coming. Salim always brought with him, on these occasions, a tray of fruit as a sort of "nuzzerana" or tribute of respect. In the month of August last, when I first thought of obtaining leave from my master to go to Goa, I was short of money; and on seeing Salim at the Residency one day I said:—"I am thinking of going to my native country for a month, but am badly off for money, my wife is pregnant, and the expenses on her account and for travelling will be heavy; will you entreat the Maharaja to give me some money for this purpose?" Salim replied that he would speak to the Maharaja and bring the money. No particular sum was named by either of us. I made this request to Salim, because I had heard that the servants of previous Residents had obtained similar favors from the hands of the Gaekwar. Salim himself had told me this many times before I made my said request to him. About a fortnight after I had so spoken to Salim, he came to me in my room at the Residency, and said:—"The Maharaja has sent you these rupees. I told him what you said." I thanked him very much, took the rupees he offered me, and he went away. I counted the rupees as he gave them to me and said:—"Here are sixty rupees of Baroda currency, which are equal to fifty Bombay rupees." Two or three days after this, or on his next visit to the Residency, Salim met me in the compound of the Residency, and said:—"You come and see the Maharaja. If you will agree to come, I will bring a carriage to take you." On hearing this I said:—"I will never come to the Havelee" (*i. e.* Palace.) He replied:—"If you cannot come now I will bring a carriage for you whenever you wish to come." To this I again said:—"I will never come!" After my return to Baroda from Goa I never saw Salim, except in passing, and I had no speech with him other than to say "salaam." I positively declare that I never received any other gift from the Gaekwar than this one of Rs. 60 sent to me through Salim, and that I never had any conversation with Salim about my own affairs or in connection with the Gaekwar excepting on the occasion mentioned. I never went to the Havelee or spoke to the Gaekwar, and I never had any correspondence with him, either directly or indirectly, other than that above detailed. Further I say not.

The mark x of
PEDRO DE SOUZA.

Taken on oath, and duly acknowledged and signed by Pedro de Souza in my presence, this fifth day of January 1875.

A. EDGINTON, J.P.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine here drew the attention of the President to the word "entreat" appearing in the deposition for which the Interpreter used another word.

Mr. Scoble (to witness)—Do you understand English?
Witness—I don't understand it at all.

Mr. Jardine—There are one or two corrections in this deposition opposite to which Mr. Edginton has placed his initials.

Witness—I don't understand it.

Colonel Phayre, examined by the Advocate-General, and sworn, deposed.—My name is Robert Phayre. I am a Colonel in the Bombay Army and a Companion of the Bath and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. I arrived at Baroda first on the 18th March 1873. I arrived as Political Resident here. The Baroda Commission commenced its sittings at the beginning of November 1873 and continued to sit until about the 24th December. In March 1874 Mrs. Phayre left Baroda for Bombay on her way to England. Her ayah, Ameena, attended her. I also accompanied her. I returned to Baroda from Bombay three or four days after that occasion. The ayah had leave for a month, and she was left behind in Bombay. When I was in Bombay on that occasion I stayed at the Adelphi Hotel. I do not recollect whether Mrs. Phayre and I paid a visit to Government House on that occasion. I left with His Highness the Gaekwar for Nowsaree on the 2nd April. I now recollect that Mrs. Phayre and I did go to Government House to tiffin. Mr. Boevey, Assistant Resident, did not accompany me to Nowsaree. He was down in the Nowsaree districts on boundary duties, where he had been for some time. His camp was at Nowsaree. He joined me afterwards. I remained at Nowsaree until the 16th of May, when I returned to Baroda. I came ahead to make preparations for His Highness's reception here. He came a day or two afterwards. I remained at Baroda from the time I returned from Nowsaree until I was relieved by Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, with the exception of a short absence on duty. His Highness the Gaekwar also remained in Baroda during that time. It was the habit of his Highness to visit me officially at the Residency twice every week—that is, on Mondays and Thursdays. After the Commission he used to visit me accompanied by Govindrao Mama or Rao Saheb Bapoobaee, and after we came back from Nowsaree he came alone. Sometimes one and sometimes the other accompanied him. He used to be attended by outriders or sowars. By sight I knew the outriders or sowars who always attended His Highness. When Yeshwuntrao was present in Baroda he accompanied His Highness. Another was Madharao Kali. The third was the Arab Sowar Salim. There was also a son of Yeshwuntrao. I had frequent opportunities of seeing these men with His Highness. They were his habitual attendants in Nowsaree as well as in Baroda. My private office in the Residency was in a building detached from the main block of the Residency. This building was on the west side of the Residency, and is connected with the main body of the house by a covered verandah. In this detached building there is an ante-room (in which my native assistant used to sit), and an inner-room which I used as an office room. Adjoining that private office was a bath-room which I was in the habit of using. The ante-room is separated from the covered verandah by a dwarf wall, and being on lower ground you must descend several steps to reach it. Any one standing in that verandah could see over the dwarf wall and at once into my ante-room and into the office if the door of it were open. The peons or puttawalas of the office used to sit on a bench placed at right angles with the dwarf wall which separates the verandah from the ante-room. The peons usually in attendance upon me were Rowjee Havildar and the jemadar Nursoo. They never attended anywhere else, and their post would be on this bench. Kurreem was also there, as he was always in attendance on Mr. Boevey. My private office was in charge of Govind Baloo, hamal, whose particular duty it was to see that water and so forth were placed all right in the room. I used to dress in the office-room. I used to go in the early morning for a walk or a ride, and on my return it was my habit to take a glass of sherbet prepared from pummelows. It was the duty of one of the house servants—Abdoola generally—to prepare this sherbet for me. Abdoola is a chobdar. It was generally placed for me on the wash-hand stand in my private office. This wash-hand stand was in the far corner of the room to the right front as you entered. The wash-hand stand was in such a position that it could be easily seen from the verandah when the door was opened. Previous to the 9th November last year I had been ailing one way or another from about the middle of September. I remember particularly that about the time of the Gunputee festival I was suffering just as if I had a bad cold in the head, and I had a bad boil on my forehead at that time. (To Mr. Ballantine—This was about December.)—I did not get rid altogether of the boil for, I should think, nearly three weeks altogether. My medical attendant at this time was Dr. Seward, the Residency Surgeon, who used to dress the boil every morning. He used to put the plaster he used on a dressing-table, and there was a side-table on which sometimes it remained, and I think I shifted some of it on to a little clock-stand above the dressing-table in my private office. After this boil I had slight fever at one time, my eyes watered a good deal and I had a feeling of fullness in the head. I tried to account for this in various ways. I used to sleep out at night, and I thought I had caught malarious fever, and I thought that perhaps this was the cause. I had puzzled myself about the circumstance, and tried to account for it in the way I have mentioned, when I also began to wonder whether the pummelow sherbet was made with proper pummelows. It would be about the end of September or the beginning of October that I began to wonder this. I remember Govindrao Rory. On the 6th of November I went to an adoption ceremony at his house. I think I arrived at his house about five o'clock in the afternoon. On the morning of that day I did not take the whole of the sherbet. I took a sip or two of it and threw the rest away. On that day I did not feel at all well. I was writing a good deal with Mr. Boevey, and about the middle of the day I felt a fullness in the head such as I had previously experienced, and sleepiness. During the day I went into an arm-chair when Mr. Boevey was away and slept heavily for about half-an-hour or three quarters of an hour. This was not a usual thing for me to do unless I felt very tired. On the morning of Saturday the 7th I took a little of the sherbet just the same as before. In the course of the day I felt very much the same symptoms as I felt on the previous day—great fullness in the head and unfitness for work. I think I was a little worse on this day. I did not call in the doctor. Dr. Seward had spoken to me some time before about not looking well, and I said it might be fever. On the 9th November I left the house a little before six in the morning, and returned at five minutes to seven. As I was coming up the approach to the Residency from the compound, Rowjee came along the verandah, and made me two or three salaams. It was unusual for him to come and meet me in that manner. Generally at that early hour no one was present. I did not see anybody else about, except Rowjee, who came out that morning to meet me and then went back again. There was no one in or about my office when I got there.

In answer to the President,—

The witness deposed that when he was met by Rowjee, instead of going through the covered verandah to his office he went into it by a large door which leads into the detached building from the compound. He had come up the walk on the west side of the verandah and turned directly into his private office.

Examination continued by the Advocate-General—When I went into the office room, the pummelow sherbet was placed on the washhand stand, and to the right hand corner from me as I approached it. As far as I can recollect, the tumbler was near the basin and was in such a position as to be visible from the verandah if the door were open. I also would be visible from the verandah as I walked to the washhand stand. On that morning I went up to the washhand stand, took the tumbler of sherbet in my hand, and took two or three sips. I placed the tumbler again on the washhand stand, and then went to the writing table to write a letter which I wished to despatch by the mail that morning. I wrote for about twenty minutes or half-an-hour, and then felt a sudden squeamishness as if I was about to be sick. The thought occurred to me all at once, "It must be the sherbet which has always disagreed with me," and I got up, went to the washhand table, took the tumbler in my hand, and tried to throw away its contents in order that I might not be tempted to drink it. The window through which I pitched the sherbet opens on a chunam verandah, which is rather wide, and then comes the grass of the compound. As I was replacing the tumbler on the washhand-stand I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom and a part that was then pouring down the side of the tumbler. I held up the tumbler and looked at it, and the thought occurred at once to my mind that it was poison, and from that moment in my mind all my previous sensations and illnesses were accounted for. When I saw the dark sediment in the tumbler, I put the tumbler down and wrote a note to Dr. Seward. That would be about half-past seven, or five and twenty minutes to eight. I could not say to whom I gave the note, but called out, and somebody took it, and I told the person, whoever he was, to take it to the doctor. Until Dr. Seward's arrival I sat waiting for him. I felt a sort of dizziness in my head, and as if my head were going round slightly. It might have been half-an-hour or three quarters of an hour before Dr. Seward came. On his coming to me I made over the tumbler and the remains of the sherbet in it to him, with a request that he would analyse it and report to me about it. I described my symptoms to Dr. Seward. He might have remained with me for about ten minutes. He took away the liquid, and I told him to conceal the tumbler and not let anybody see it, as I was not sure that it was poison. After Dr. Seward had gone, I went and dressed so as to be ready for the Maharaja. This was the day of his usual visit. The Maharaja came about half-past nine, I think—his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the remains of the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward. I had not mentioned my suspicions of poisoning to any one but Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came I went out to receive him, as usual, and led him into the drawing-room, and he sat down. I asked after His Highness's health, and he said he had not been very well; that there was a good deal of fever about; and that he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats usual at that time (the Dewalee). He also mentioned that he had had a slight headache and pain in his stomach, but that he was better now. The interview was not a long one, and when I got into the verandah to escort His Highness to his carriage, there was Yeshwantrao with the usual tray of Dewalee sweetmeats, and His Highness pointed out to me the particular kind of sweetmeats which he considered had disagreed with him. I then took leave of His Highness and went back to my room. After breakfast I wrote to Dr. Seward.

The President—Was that before or after His Highness came?

The witness—After His Highness came I went into my room, and then went to breakfast, which we had about ten o'clock. After breakfast I wrote to Dr. Seward.

The Advocate-General represented to the Court that as he would have a good many more questions to ask Dr Seward, this would be a convenient time to leave off for the day.

The President concurred, and the Court rose at about 4 o'clock.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.